YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,147—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th Jan. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 26th " |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Feb. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 23rd " |
| * INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 2nd Mar. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 23rd " |
| * EGYPT | 7918 | G. L. Langborne | 30th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 6th April |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 27th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 4th May |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Feb., 1901. |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,149 | 1st Mar., 1901. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | | 4,766 | 15th Mar., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,233 | 29th Jan., 1901. |
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,351 | in Jan., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,166 | " 687-8, |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | | 2,908 | 23rd Feb., 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1901.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 22st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 16th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1901.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

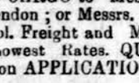
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 17th Jan. 1901. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 14th Feb., 1901. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | X | 14th Mar., 1901. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons. Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SULTAN | 284 | Poblenz | 21st Jan. |
| SAFARI | 1435 | Ahrens | 4th Feb. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 22 | |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 20 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.



WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.
SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES, GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES, CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES, HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

## INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER,

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

## AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

## WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL—NICKEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER—STERLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE

RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows :—

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney | | | 5 | 0 |
| Welsbach C Burner with | ditto | ditto | 6 | 0 |
| Welsbach Bypass burner with | ditto | ditto | 7 | 8 |

WELSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT INDIA AND CEYLON,
FOR THE PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT, PATENTEE DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET.
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[ CAPITAL 2 LAKHS. ]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWDS

### WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A MECCA OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.

TO-NIGHT, THE NEW PROGRAMME!

THE THIRD EDITION AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT! AN ELECTRIC SUCCESS!!

THREE GRAND PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

Coupons Given To-Night and Every Night with Every Ticket,
for the Rs. 300 BICYCLE,
The Fine Gold Watches,
20 pounds Harver and Sons Fine Teas.
DRAWN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Keep your Coupons and watch this Space for the Lucky Numbers.
GET A GRAND PRIZE
AND
THREE HOURS OF FUN, RICH, RARE and RACY. Don't forget the costly Toys for the Children at the Matinee's Every WEDNESDAY and SATUDRAY.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

---

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY. BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

---

I GIVE NOTICE that I have been APPOINTED LAWFUL ATTORNEY AND LOCAL MANAGER of the SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY; LIMITED, in room of Burjorji Pestonji Pochaji, Esquire, and in terms of the Power of Attorney given under the seal of the said Company, on the 27th December, 1900.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
23, Parsi Bazaar St., Bombay, 14th January, 1901.

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THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 16th instant. Boys are now taught up to the Matriculation Standard. Two Boys were presented last year and both passed, a Senior Government Scholarship was also secured. The introduction of Drawing is contemplated, and the Girls will be Taught Cutting out and Cookery. For terms, &c., apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED THURSDAY, 31st January, 1901, for the purpose of BALLATING for two members to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of Act III of 1884. The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on that day.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January, 1901.

---

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Seevji Ootumchand late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

HIRACHAND OOTUMCHAND and KAPURBAI, the brother and widow respectively of the abovenamed deceased, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Modikhana, within the Fort of Bombay, the Executor and Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased.......... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court.)
J. E. MODI,
The 12th day of January, 1901.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

---

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| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...... | 5 |

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|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | £330,000 |

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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H. CHALMERS,
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| | |
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| CAPITAL ......................... | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND.............. | £525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... | £800,000 |

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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| | |
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| PAID UP CAPITAL............ | " 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | " 8,130,000 |

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.................................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund .........................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ............................$ | 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ | 100,00,000 |

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
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F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

## FOR SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE:

COOK AND Co.,
CALCUTTA,

HAVE received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, the following 33 RACE HORSES and RACING PONIES:—

"New-Boy," "Trollop," "Endure," "Moth," "Faux Pas," "The Vicia," "Alan," "Claro" and two Black Australians, 3 year-old (untried).

A. C. B. Horse by "Bolero," Dam, an English Mare; a Bay C. B. Mare "Recollect," 14-2; The Grey Arab Pony "Frisco," 13-2; Bay C. B. Horse "Reveille," 14-1; "Outfit," "Queensland," "Chrysophrase," "Not Yet," "Little Jane," "Josie," "Lalla Rookh," "Barney Barnato," "Mite," "The Tramp," "Moonie," b Post Boy"; a Bay C. B. Horse "Regularity" "y "Recall," 13 3 1-2; a Maiden Brown C. B. Pony "Ring" by "Ringmaster," 13 1 1-2, aged; "Ashobe," Grey C. B. Gelding by "Blitz," 13-0 3-4, novice; "Lightning," Grey C. B. Mare by "Bob"; "Madeline," 12. 3 1-4, 3 years; "Spring II," Bay Mare, by "Bob"; "May Bay," 13-0, aged for life, a Maiden;

"Sumbul" Bay C. B. Mare, by "Labby," "Doris"; 13-2, 3 years, a novice.

The Property of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

A full descriptive LIST of which will be issued in a few days.

COOK & Co., Auctioneers.
Calcutta.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

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## NOTICES.


**KING, KING & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
**KING, HAMILTON & Co.,**
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
**HENRY S. KING & CO.**

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at the Institute on WEDNESDAY the 16th January, 1901, at 5 30 P.M.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE MEETING.

I.—To reconsider the question of raising the quarterly subscription from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8 as determined at the General Meeting.

II.—To consider a proposal to make Rule IX of the Rules for up-country Members applicable to Resident Members also, and for that purpose to include that Rule in the General Rules of the Institute.

By order of the President,
R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th January, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE Rangoon Port Commissioners invite TENDERS up to the 1st FEBRUARY, 1901, for REMOVING the wreck of the S. S. "KOKINE," an Oil Steamer built of Steel in 1899, gross tonnage 1427, length 235 feet, breadth 32'6 and depth of hold 15'9, now lying in the Rangoon River at the entrance of the Poozoondoung creek. The wreck is lying on its Port side in two halves, with its starboard side awash at about 11 feet rise above zero. If the wreck is removed with explosives, care must be taken that no damage is done to property in the vicinity, and the debris must be removed or laid out flush with the bed of the river so as not to damage vessels passing over the spot.

Tenderers will please state the time they require to complete the work.

HARRY L. TILLY,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, 2nd January, 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 30 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London.

NOTICE.

**WOLFT**

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK of the KINGSCOTE COMPANY, Limited, of No. 7 Lancaster Place Strand in the County of London, England, and of 5, Penarth Street, Old Kent Road, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturers in respect of a new material used as a substitute for Leather and India rubber in the Manufacture of various Articles and more particularly in the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES. The Public are CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said MARK, any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co
Solicitors, Calcutta.

In the matter of the Estate of ABINGDON AUGUSTUS BAYLEY, late of FOXLEASE CAMBERLEY, in the County of Surrey, a General in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at the Hotel Metropole Interlaken in Switzerland, on or about the 11th day of August, 1900, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of December, 1900, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his office, Standard Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1900.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 60 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 400 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

**NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,**
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
**BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS**
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
**HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.**
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
**VINCENT AND COMPANY,**


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

OUR report this morning included advices received through Reuter's Agency up to Saturday and we have consequently no news from the Home Markets to-day.

CROP REPORTS.

The official weather and crop reports, as received by telegraph from up-country this morning, show that there has been a pretty fair distribution of rain in the various agricultural districts, the quantity registered at Amraoti being over one and a half inches; Khangaun 1 inch 65 cents, and Julgam 1 inch 60 cents. It is as yet early to say what the effect of yesterday's rain may be on the standing crops, but in Delhi and Barsi it is feared that the rabi crops will suffer by further fall. In Julgam cotton is said to be damaged, but no information is given as to the cause. In other neighbourhoods the prospects of the crop are excellent, and small quantities of cotton are still coming in from the surrounding districts. In the Madras Presidency—particularly in Bellary—cotton plants are slightly damaged by insects and disease. As regards other crops, wheat is flourishing Rapeseed and Linseed doing well, but food-grains are more or less suffering from want of rain.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm to-day at the rates quoted without much business passing:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
,, Demand .......................... 1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .............. 1s. 4 3-8d.
,, ,, France .............. 171 1-4
30 Day's sight Japan .................. 147 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai .................. 207
Silver, London ...................... 29 1-4
,, New York ...................... 63 3-4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office... | Inc. | 21,73,346 |
| ,, ,, ,, Branches... | Inc. | 3,98,576 |
| Other ,, ... ... ... | Dec. | 31,80,264 |
| Government Securities ... ... | Dec. | 19,239 |
| Other authorised ,, ... ... | Dec. | 19,650 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... | Inc. | 15,25,265 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | Dec. | 9,93,411 |
| Balances with other Banks... ... | Inc. | 158,431 |
| Cash ... ... ... ... ... | Dec. | 12,30,261 |

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from foreign countries since the departure of last mail:—

| | Imports. Rs. | Exports. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Coins.................. | 39,000 | ... |
| Gold Bullion................ | 40,800 | ... |
| Silver Coins............ | 32,789 | 23,583 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 94 13-16 for Settlement, and declined to Rs. 94 11-16, at which rate a good deal of business is reported to have passed. Later in the day reports were current that the operator who has Paper to a large extent had disposed of some of his holdings—forty lakhs it is said—to one of the local Bank, and the market consequently improved to Rs. 95 3-16. At closing time however the rate was Rs. 95 1-16.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and business is dull. Tapty Valley shares have improved to Rs. 467 1-2, Bank of Bombay remain at Rs. 1,262-8-0. Commercials have improved one rupee and now stand at Rs. 63. In Maneckjee Petit shares there has been a slight decline since our last report and the rate this evening is Rs. 1,767 1-2.

COTTON.

There is a quiter feeling in the market to-day with little enquiry from shippers, owing to their offering lower prices for ready lots which holders are not keen to accept. There is a moderate enquiry for Mill consumption. A large lot of fully good Khandesh is reported to have been sold for March delivery at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 per candy. To-day's sales amounted to 1,500 bales, the whole of which is intended for export. The official quotations to-day are:—

| Growths. | Fine. Rs. | F. G. Rs. | Good. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms... | 187 | 185 | 176 | Jan. 25 |
| Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms | 198 | 188 | ... | Do. |
| Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned | 203 | ... | ... | Do. |
| Beattee, Machine ginned | 204 | 200 | ... | Do. |
| Do Hand-ginned | 203 | 199 | ... | Do. |
| Khandeish, Machine-ginned. | ... | 201 | ... | Do. |
| Julgaum, Machine-ginned | ... | 203 | ... | Do. |
| Akola, Machine-ginned ..... Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja Machine-ginned | 214 | 211 | ... | Do. |
| Oomra, Good Staple | 220 | 215 | ... | Do. |
| Broach, Machine-ginned | 238 | ... | ... | Mar. 25 |
| ,, ,, | ... | ... | 227 | Mar. 15-25 |
| Bhownugger, Hand-ginned | 225 | 215 | ... | April-May. |
| ,, ,, | ... | 201 | ... | 15-25 May |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar | ... | ... | 229 | May 25 |
| Western | ... | ... | 217 | Do |

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

| | Yesterday. | Since 1st Oct. 1900. | Since 1st Oct. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 3,352 | 108,729 | 54,325 |
| Barsee and Nugur | 1,319 | 31,501 | 14,578 |
| Berar | 6,909 | 199,194 | 64,623 |
| Hingunghat | 102 | 4,573 | 2,758 |
| Dhollera | ... | 2,366 | 33,549 |
| Broach | ... | 406 | 26,828 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 40 | 8,780 | 14,546 |
| Westerns | ... | 2,059 | 600 |
| Bengals | 1,165 | 78,372 | 168,626 |
| Sind | 92 | 793 | 11,763 |
| Persian | 300 | 2,044 | 2,242 |
| American | 845 | 6,480 | 4,542 |
| Egyptian | ... | 2,531 | 3,546 |
| Other sorts | ... | 2,921 | 1,275 |
| Total...... | 14,124 | 450,779 | 4,03,801 |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The local market for wheat is quiet to-day and we have no transaction to report. The rate for white Delhi is Rs. 4-6-6.

Linseed is firm and some ready lots are being taken up for export. Bold ready is quoted Rs. 9-10-0, April-May, Rs. 8-9-0.

In Rapeseed there is said to be very little stock in the bazaar and we have consequently no business to notice. Brown Delhi stands at Rs. 6-7-3.

Poppyseed is quiet and a little business is reported at current prices, viz, Ready Rs. 8-13-0 and April-May Rs. 7-9-0.

There is a steadier feeling for ready Castorseed, but the market is easier for forward deliveries. We have heard of several shipping firms buying at the following rates:—Ready Rs. 37-12, and Rs. 34-8-0 for April-May.

The Gingellyseed market is firm and exporters are reported to be operating largely. Prices are from 4 to 8 annas higher.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gingellyseed, new, 85 per cent. | ... | Rs. | 45 bold |
| ,, ,, 75 ,, | ...... | ,, | 44 ,, |
| ,, ,, 50 ,, | ...... | ,, | 43 ,, |
| ,, ,, Red | ...... | ,, | 41-8 |
| ,, ,, Black | ...... | ,, | 41-12 |
| ,, ,, Havre | ...... | ,, | 44 |

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

| | Yesterday. cwts. | Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts. | Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,649 | 47,690 | 41,960 |
| Linseed | 195 | 3,656 | 6,375 |
| Rapeseed | 70 | 2,489 | 2,214 |
| Gingellyseed | 11,984 | 164,065 | 149,094 |
| Poppyseed | 10 | 1,244 | 1,727 |
| Groundnuts | 240 | 3,839 | 1,664 |
| Castorseed | 4,117 | 39,812 | 3,151 |
| Rice | 37,511 | 162,381 | 225,365 |
| Myrabollams | 3,185 | 28,769 | not recorded. |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th January, as compared with the statement of 5th January:—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan. 5. Rs. | Jan. 12. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 70,00,000 | 70,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 45,71,412 | 67,44,758 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 24,18,417 | 30,16,993 |
| Other Deposits | 5,14,43,944 | 482,63,680 |
| Post Bills | 9,007 | 9,229 |
| Credits undrawn | 17,35,581 | 19,45,200 |
| Rs... | 773,78,361 | 769,79,880 |

| ASSETS. | Jan. 5. | Jan. 12. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 72,57,901 | 72,38,612 |
| Other authorised Securities | 11,74,589 | 11,54,939 |
| Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities | 74,42,723 | 76,23,144 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 2,85,38,848 | 300,64,113 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,77,56,268 | 167,2,857 |
| Dead Stock | 3,73,631 | 3,73,631 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 14,145 | 14,118 |
| Bullion | ... | ... |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,96,181 | 5,54,612 |
| Cash | 1,41,04,065 | 128,73,804 |
| Rs.. | 7,73,78,361 | 769,79,880 |

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 5-23m. 8-34s. Low water, 0-27m., 0-50a.
City Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
Bishop's Visitation, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 4 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Mr. Majmudar's lecture, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 this evening.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.—The result of the School Final Examination, which was to have been declared last evening, has been postponed to Friday next.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday next, at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal and Delagoa-Bay, Cape, Colony, &c., per s. s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 18 instant.

REPORTED THEFT ON A TRANSPORT.—Mrs. E. M. Raymond, a passenger on board the hired transport Dilwara, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday last, has reported to the police that during the voyage between Port Said and Bombay, pieces of wearing apparel, including a wedding dress, were stolen. The property was valued at Rs. 895.

MR. MAJMUDAR'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5.30 p.m. to-day, by Mr. Maneckial Narotteram Majmudar, L. C. E. The topic selected for the evening is "The origin of the Earth and its inhabitants." The lecture will be illustrated with magic lantern slides, and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4'30 p.m, to-day. Business:—(1). "The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2). "Notes on the symptoms of scurvy in children" by Dr. H. P. Dimmock, M. D.; (3). Some interesting clinical surgical cases will be shown by Dr. H. M. Masina, F.R.C.S.; (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Peerkhan Lane, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Tahanee, a Hindu girl, aged seven years. On Thursday last there was a grass fire burning in a gully near the house of the deceased and some other children were seated near it, warming themselves. Suddenly deceased's clothes caught fire and she was extensively burnt. She was treated at home, but grew worse and died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A SOLICITOR.—Before Mr. G. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Antone Minguel, a Goanese servant, was charged by Superintendent McDermott, with breaking into the house of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, Solicitor, at Sleater Road, and with stealing property of the value of Rs. 590. The accused Antone admitted having committed the theft in company of an accomplice, who has absconded to Alibaug and for whose apprehension a telegram has been despatched. The property recovered from Antone amounts to Rs. 162. The case was remanded.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Mailandaino Bandmaster, commencing at 5 45, P.M.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Last stand | Myddleton |
| Overture | Caglio tro | Adam |
| Selection | Les Cloches de Corneville | Planquette |
| Valse | Les Sirenes | Waldteufel |
| Selection | H. M. S. Pinafore | Sullivan |
| Galop | Wirravarr | Faust |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF COATS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Sumsher Amir, a Mahomedan, aged 18, was charged with theft of two coats, belonging to Mr. George Plimmer, residing at Sandhurst Street, Fort. Accused was seen by a policeman on Sunday morning walking along the Fort Street, and wearing the coats in question. He was arrested on suspicion, when he admitted that he had stolen the coats. Complainant placed them on a chair in his house on Saturday night, whence the accused stole them. Accused was found in possession of three other coats which were the property of two Goanese cooks, named Benjamin Fernandes and R. Fernandes, living at Colaba. These coats were kept hanging on a nail near the kitchen. Accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF AN ALLEGED IRRELIGIOUS PARSEE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Nadirsha Rustomji Master, a Parsee youth, aged 18 years, who resided with his parents at Dhunji Dongria Street, Baharkote. Deceased was a student in the Fort High School. From the evidence given by the deceased's mother, it appears that Nadirsha was irreligious, did not offer his prayers and had during the last three months never attended the fire-temple nor had he performed his *koosti* ceremony. He was frequently reprimanded by his parents for discarding his religion. On Friday morning, deceased asked his mother for his tea, which she refused to give unless he performed the "koosti" ceremony and offered sandle-wood to the fire-temple. He left the house in a temper, when the mother threatened to give him in charge of the police. He did not return home and the mother informed the Police. This morning a Municipal sweeper found the deceased's body floating in the Nacoda Tank, near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The body was dressed in the same clothes in which he had left the house. The jury retured a verdict of suicide.

TWASTA KASSAR VIDYOTTEJAK MANDALI.—The twentieth anniversary of the Twasta Kassar Vidyottejak Mandali was celebrated in the lecture Hall of Mr. Tribhoowandas Mungaldas Nathoobai on Sunday afternoon under his presidency. The annual report, which was read, stated that the total number of members during the past year was 50. Out of these, eight were first class members, two second class, nineteen third class and twenty-one fourth class. Besides these, there were three life members, viz., Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Dandekar, second grade extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Dr. Yeshwant Pandurang Godambay and Rao Saheb Harichund Gopal Talim. The monthly income amounted to about Rs. 12-2-0. The receipts for the year on account of subscriptions, donations, &c., were Rs. 198-15-2 and disbursements Rs. 89-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 109-6-8, which together with the balance of the year previous to the report made up the sum of Rs. 1,039-10-11. Addresses were given by Messrs. Anandrao Wamon Shete, Moroba Sookaji, Nanabhai Ganesh Dandekar, &c. Boys and girls thereafter went through a programme of sports and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 7 | 34 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 23 | 18 | 40 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 8 | 6 | 26 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 6 | 27 |
| Total | 47 | 43 | 164 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 21,541 | 67,331 | |
| Same date last year | 95 | 68 | 312 |


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## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHARMAPPA BIN YELLAPA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE three accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in September last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The accused were charged with murder in causing the death of one Shivaya Mathad by wounding him with axes at Yerlkuppi on the 31st July last. On the night of that day it appeared that the woman Mukowa called her son Irbhadrappa and her younger brother Shivaya, the deceased, to supper. Irbhadra took a lota and went out and in a minute or two, a scream was heard and Shivaya rushed out to see what the matter was. It turned out that Irbhadra had met the three accused, who had a dispute with his family about water, and began to beat him with the handles of their axes. On the arrival of the deceased Shivaya, the three accused turned their attention to him, while Irbhadra ran for his life. That Shivaya was murdered was, the Sessions Judge thought, beyond doubt. The hospital assistant found seventeen cuts and abrasions, on his body, the skull fractured, the spine cut, and the intestines protruding. People assembled at the spot; and the dying Shivaya named the three accused as his assailants. The police patel took the accused into custody. The dhoties of all the accused were found blood-stained. Differing from the assessors, and having regard to the fact that the murder was unpremeditated, the Sessions Judge sentenced each of the accused to transportation for life.

There Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

### ROBBERY WITH DRAWN SWORDS.

IMPERATRIX VS. BADHAR MULJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted the appellant of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The appellant and three others, who were acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Court, were committed to take their trial on a charge under section 397 of the Penal Code. It appeared that, on the 29th January 1900, the four accused and two other men, armed with swords, bows and arrows entered the house of the complainant about midnight, and after inflicting sword wounds on him and his brother, carried away three goats, a kid, a few clothes, and a bundle of flax. As the evidence was not clear as to who dealt the sword blows, the charge under section 397, in the opinion to the Sessions Judge, could not be sustained against any of the accused; and a charge under section 394 alone could be pressed against them. The robbery was proved by the evidence of the complainant, Moti Jaitha, and the hurt inflicted in the commission of the robbery was proved by the medical evidence. The four accused took two slaughtered goats to the house of one Gema Bapu, consumed part of the flesh there, and went with the remainder to their village of Machad. The discovery by the police of cooked goats' flesh in the house of Gema Bapu early next morning lent corroboration to his evidence. The assessors were of opinion that some of the witnesses were accomplices; and they were unwilling to convict the accused without independent evidence. Such evidence was forthcoming only against the appellant, in whose house the bundle of complainant's flax was found. The other accused were acquitted and discharged, while the appellant was, on conviction, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Looking to all the circumstances, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice.)

THE LATE Hon. MR. J. SUNKERSETT'S ESTATE.

SITABAI AND NARMUDDABAI, WIDOW VS. VASANTRAO NANA, MOROBA AND ANOTHER.

HIS Lordship gave judgment in the case. The first plaintiff, the widow of Ramchandra Moroba, and the second, the widow of Shivshanker Anandrao, claimed to get possession of a house situated in Girgaum Road. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs was to the effect that the late Hon. Jugonnath Shankershett, by a will dated the 1st July 1864, gave to his daughter, Nathoobai, a house in Girgaum Road, Bombay, together with the sum of Rs. 5,000, the latter being given for the purpose of repairing and keeping the house in order. Nathoobai had repaired the house and had remained in possession of it up to her death in July 1884. She then left a son and the two plaintiffs as surviving heirs, and they, as such, contended they were entitled to the house. During Nathoobai's life-time, each of the plaintiff's had a room in the house allotted to her, while the first plaintiff had been living in the house. The defendants claimed to have purchased the house from Kessowjee Damodher Jairam, to whom it was alleged to have been mortgaged by Ramcrishna Shivshunker, the son of the deceased. The plaintiff submitted that Ramcrishna had no right to dispose of the property, and claimed that they were entitled to the house and the rentals derived therefrom.

The defendants said that up to Nathoobai's death her son, Ramcrishna had resided with her in the house, and had afterwards had it transferred to his own name in the Collector's books and had paid all bills in connection therewith. They denied that the plaintiffs as heirs, had ever become entitled to the house and believed Nathoobai had willed the property to her son. They submitted the plaintiffs had never exercised any rights of ownership, and if they had any such claim, that it was barred by limitation and further that the plaintiffs were aware that Ramcrishna had mortgaged the house to the defendants. The defendants claimed to be the "bona fide" purchaser of the house, and submitted the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgement held that the house was Anvadhya stredhan of Nathibai and that according to Hindu law the property went to her children in equal shares. There was no estoppel against Narmadabai. He was convinced that Sitabai knew of the mortgage and sale, for she had said she knew of her rights. Probably she believed she had no interest of any avail against her brother. His lordship came to the conclusion that Sitabai was estopped from denying the validity of the sale. Narmadabai's claim was not estopped. Ramkrishna was in possession of the house and collected the rents, but his lordship did not think he claimed the whole house or collected rents for himself. His lordship found that Narmudabai had a room in the house and stayed there from time to time; and came to the conclusion that Ramkrishna did not hold possession of the house adversely to Narmudabai. As she was not estopped she was entitled to a third share in the property. His lordship allowed the question of the partition or sale of the house in dispute to stand over, on deciding which point he would deal with the question of costs.

## FORESTRY IN BENGAL.

THE Bengal Forest Department shows the highly satisfactory surplus of Rs. 593,707 on the work of the year 1899-00, a surplus which has never been exceeded, save in 1896-97, when very extensive sleeper operations in Singhbhum swelled the profits. However, the Government evidently thinks that there is still room for improvement. The Conservator, in comparing one year's results with those of others, omits the two years when trade in sleepers was unusually brisk, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not admit that this is a fair method of comparison, for there ought always to be a large demand for sleepers, and the Government requires sound reasons for any inability to meet it. Last year both the Local and the Supreme Governments expressed the opinion that more energy was required on the part of Divisional Forest Officers in seeking and developing markets for the many products of the Bengal forests, and the Conservator announces that a certain amount of zeal in the direction of opening out new markets has been aroused among the officers of the Department, but unfortunately none of them have shown special aptitude for commercial undertakings. Apparently his Honour believes that these defects of instinct and education may be overcome by diligent application, for he desires the Conservator again to impress upon all officers that "unless they eagerly seek every chance of exploiting the forest produce and bringing the produce to the knowledge of purchasers, instead of waiting for purchasers to approach them, they have failed in one of the essential duties of a forest officer." There seems to be room for the appointment of a peripatetic commercial man who would instruct the forest officers in the most up-to-date methods of advertisement. In the matter of working plans; also the Lieutenant-Governor finds opportunity for criticism, and whilst rejoicing that the importance and necessity of this branch of work are now fully understood, thinks the arrangements for carrying it out are defective, since they seem to rest on the chance of securing the services of special officers for this work alone. This is not a view that commends itself to Government, and now that the superior staff has been materially increased, it is expected that the work will be taken energetically in hand.

## THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

MR. FULLER'S EVIDENCE.

AT the sitting of the Famine Commission on Friday, as already stated in our telegram columns, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, gave evidence.

He said he had had experience of two previous famines. He was in Jubbulpore during the time of the kharif crop of 1897, the rabi of 1898, the kharif of 1898, and the rabi of 1899. They had there four crops before the failure of the recent kharif. The kharif of 1897 was, on the whole, a good one, especially of jowari and rice. The following rabi, 1898, was, on the whole, a bad one owing to the failure of October rain. The area sown was very small, and the crop poor. The kharif of 1898 was bad. The rainfall was very heavy while it lasted, and the following, rabi was againg bad. Large remissions had to be given. His division had made but very small progress towards recovery from the effects of the famine of 1896-97, and to illustrate the state of things in the districts, he said they had not got an average of 50 per cent. of a normal year.

In reply to questions from the President as to whether he would describe the distress which prevailed as scarcity rather than famine, Mr. Fuller said there was scarcity throughout the division and famine in certain parts.

The President: Your first anticipation of coming famine was in July, was it not?—We began some form of relief previous to March. On a small scale we had gratuitous relief. During the whole of 1899 up to the 3rd July the rain was excellent but it then became short and we became nervous. By the 15th August we were more than nervous. In regard to relief the witness appeared to favour kitchens qualified by selection through physical appearance and local knowledge to test works.

COOKED FOOD *vs.* CASH PAYMENTS.

The President: If you have a kitchen established to supply the wants of the villager that fall within a 3-mile redius you probably will have one to supply the dependants and population of the country for an area of six or eight miles. You will require to have a person acquainted with the facts of each village represented at the kitchen in order to effect your selection. Now what is your opinion regarding the other system of relief by cash and grain doles? We have had it in evidence from a witness yesterday that if he himself were to distribute gratuitous relief in his villages he would regard it as cheaper to give cash-payments and dole of grains allotted on the information of a reliable panchayet.

The witness: But village people generally cheat in the matter of such relief.

The Prisident: This gentleman thinks it would be a more economical way to bring a list of people entitled to gratuitous relief on the village and distribute relief to them in the shape of cash or grain doles. What is your opinion?—I think that system would work fairly welll. Of course, as you know we have had a large experience of it, and I must say I have found a great deal of swindling resulted.

Did it not happen in your district that the unwillingness to take cooked food at the kitchen rapidly disappeared?—That is certainly one of the most curious things of the famine. In Damoh we never had more than five in the kitchen for four months, and it became a question as to whether it should be disestablished altogether. In April it was still not full. As the hot weather came on, however, the number rose to 100, and when I came back in August there were 400 people in it. Mr Fuller ascribed this to the fact that the people were more hard up.

Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., a landowner in Bhandara, thought that in giving of doles the selection of the recipients should be in the hands of an intelligent local committee. Twelve to thirteen chitaks of jowari with condiments would be a fair allowance for an average labouring man. A woman would eat as much as a man in the labouring classes, but the general rule of the country as to the pay was that a woman got less than man. While a man might get twelve pies a woman would get six pies, as she was supposed to be helped by her male folk. A boy should get about ten pies. To a digger nineteen chitaks were given and to a carrier fifteen for fuel work. That was too much, and if he found people knocking off work at a certain point if physically fit he would assume they felt they had worked for sufficient to keep them. As a general rule when the rains commenced there was plenty of work for the labourers in the fields. This year, however, there was not, and owners of land did their own work.

In reply to questions witness said houses were left out of repair as people had not got any money. Labour was a little cheaper this year than in an ordinary year Agricultural labour in 1900, during the rains, was not cheaper than in an ordinary, as the existence of kitchens at that time was a check. He was more in favour of employing people on village works than on large works. As it was impossible to fine sufficient employment of this kind he would suggest that the large works should be more fully supplemented by village works than heretofore. As to the digging of wells, people are afraid to do that and to irrigate because they fear that with the improvement of land the assessment will be raised. If Government were to promise that wells and such improvements would never be taxed there would be a

GREAT INCREASE IN WELL-MAKING.

If such a promise were made to ryots and landlords he would invest money in such improvements for the protection of the tenant's crops. The tenants relied on the sowcars for the money to carry them from one season to another. His experience led him to believe that tenants would not join together to borrow money from Government although he did not think the sowcars would oppose such a principle.

The President: Why do you say the feeling is against it?—The feeling is against it, principally because the people recognise that the hard worker would be hampered by the indolent man.

There you make a mistake. The hard workers make the lazy ones do their share. When I was a good deal younger I made an advance on joint responsibility, and 95 per cent. of the debts were recovered. The total advance amounted to 19 lakhs, and the recovery of this sum was accomplished without the least resort to coercive measures. It once occured that a man wanted to leave a village that had so borrowed without performing his share of the work. The people brought him back to me, saying "This man is endeavouring to escape." I told them they must watch and see that he did not, otherwise they would have to pay amongst them the debt he had incurred. The result was that they did watch him, and he was made to pay his share of the joint debt. Now do you think such a system might not be tried here as an experiment?—I would have to know the terms before I could attempt a trial. I think such a trial ought to be made.

The President: It would not interfere with the sowcar, because the objects for which money would be borrowed would be merely to secure the growth of the crops and sending them to the market. It would only affect such matters as the digging of wells and the purchase of bullocks and seeds. If the things so bought were by some arrangement secured from attachment for the ordinary debts of the tenant, would not the result be to enormously increase the landlord's lien for his rent while it improved the tenants' interests?—I myself would much like it.

Would you, before we leave Nagpur, get your friends together and see whether you could not undertake to establish a system of that sort?—We will give you every assistance.—I will have to tell them first what sort of assistance we will get from Government.

It is not necessarily to come from Government, and inasmuch as the Government revenue is fixed the Government will not benefit unless in so far as the credit of the tenants and the landlords increases.

Mr. Chitnavis promised to see what he could do in the matter.

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

Mr. Cleveland, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, in the course of his evidence, said they gave the dole only to high caste people. To begin with there was a great deal of prejudice against the kitchens. Besides high caste people, they gave the dole to the weakly. The recipients of money and grain doles were selected by the mucadam and the other village officers. They were put on the list by the inspector or charge officer. In May they had on gratuitous relief in the district 20,000, and in July the number had risen to 73,000. That was caused by the kitchens.

The President: If you had not gone in for a policy of kitchens instead of a policy of selection and distribution of money and grain doles would your members have been very much less than they attained to?—There certainly was a percentage of people who came to kitchens who ought not to have done so.

RELIEF WORK WAGES.

Mr White, Executive Engineer for Jubbulpore, Seoni and Mandla, had made a number of experiments to see how the wage was satisfactory. He found that on the day a man, woman, and child together saved two three, or four pice. Even a single woman who got five pice would save one pice or perhaps, half a pice. In the case of the family he found the wage to be liberal as well as in the case of individuals.

Mr. May, Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, was next examined. He was questioned particularly in regard to the subject of wages, which, the President said, under the orders of the Strachey Commission of 1880 a certain scale of wages was laid down for the relief works and a certain scale of subsistence allowance for dependents, poor houses and so on. The sufficiency of that scale was questioned by the Commission of 1898, and a more liberal scale proposed and adopted. In this province for a certain time the opinion of the administration advised by its officers was that it was too liberal and a less liberal scale was then laid down. We have had it in the reports submitted by the Hon. Mr. St. Clair that as a rule labourers never did earn a full wage—or hardly ever—as prescribed by the orders. In some districts only 71 or 75 per cent, in others from 80 to 90 per cent., was earned. (In one only it was 90 per cent.) I asked one of the engineer witnesses the questions whether this shortage of earnings might be taken as an indication that the wages were too high. We had it in evidence that the workers on relief works prospered. There was no emaciation, and the health was good. In Chanda district the percentage earned was 80 per cent. and in Bhandara it was 90 per cent., and 75 elsewhere. May it, in your opinion, be taken that in these districts the percentages earned might have been prescribed in the first instance as the maximum wage? As fixed, the maximum was something like 90 per cent. over what was accomplished, yet on their earnings the people kept in good condition.

Do you not think the amount of wage possible was redundant to the extent of that of 90 per cent?—Well, so far as my experience goes about wages they have very little connection with the number of chitaks the worker consumers. The worker will always endeavour to save money. If you pay less they will save and eat a less wholesome food. The question is how much can they be allowed to save?—So far as my experience goes I should think it best to watch their condition, and, if it was falling off, give them a few pies more.

Was it your impression that the scale latterly followed in your district was a redundant scale?—The scale in the recent famine was too high. That is the general impression. Yes it is too high.

## THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th JANUARY 1901.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Linseed doing well. Wheat flourishing. Rapeseed doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Continues cloudy. Wheat flourishing. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Showery. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop excellent.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Rabi crop prospects unfavourable.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton damaged.

Broach.—Strong cold, cloudy from Friday, few drops of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy and prospects much improved.

Dholera.—Bright and cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. No further rain expected. Cloudy and unseasonable. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Wheat requires fine weather. All crops suffering from little rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain and warm. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton picking making good progress.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JANUARY.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·55 | S | 11 | 63·8 | 50·0 | 98 | 1·00 | 2·41 | +1·56 |
| Sirsa | 29·851 | SE | 14 | 6 2 | 54·1 | 96 | 0·16 | 0·73 | −0·01 |
| Delhi | 29·944 | SE | 11 | ·5 2 | 55·1 | 94 | 0·51 | 2·15 | +1·44 |
| Agra | 29·96 | SE | 10 | 64·0 | 56· | 97 | .. | 2·41 | +2·00 |
| Cawnpore | 30·011 | E | 0 | 65·6 | 54·0 | 91 | 0·29 | 2·17 | +1·27 |
| Allahabad | 30·038 | ESE | 9 | 69·3 | 54·9 | 94 | 0·3 | 3·36 | +2·65 |
| Jhansi | 29·937 | SW | 6 | 71 | 57·2 | 2 | 0·81 | 3·47 | +3·02 |
| Jacobabad | 29·958 | N | 4 | 61·9 | 43·0 | 45 | .. | 1·75 | +1·45 |
| Karachi | 30·066 | E | 7 | 7 ·9 | 49·2 | 47 | ... | 0·68 | +0·16 |
| Jeypore | 29·930 | SW | 3 | 76·7 | 57·1 | 97 | 0·57 | 2·0 | +1·54 |
| Ajmere | 29·919 | SW | 7 | 74·9 | 53·3 | 8 | 0·25 | 2·50 | +2·00 |
| Deesa | 30·002 | W | 11 | 81·5 | 56·0 | 70 | 0·01 | 0·04 | −0·20 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·9 9 | NW | 2 | 86·7 | 2·1 | 67 | .. | 0·04 | −0·52 |
| Bhuj | 30·011 | W | 7 | 78·8 | 52·5 | 79 | 0·03 | 0·04 | −0·06 |
| Jamnagar | 30·011 | WNW | 13 | 85·0 | 58·3 | 54 | ... | 0·00 | −0·91 |
| Dwarka | 30·0 8 | NW | 20 | 79· | 65·2 | 54 | 0·07 | 0·07 | ... |
| Rajkot | 30·041 | W | 11 | 86· | 57·0 | 67 | ... | 0·00 | −0·40 |
| Bhownagar Para | 30·000 | NW | 8 | 84·5 | 63·3 | 74 | ... | 0·00 | −0·68 |
| Veraval | 30·001 | W | 7 | 7 ·0 | 65·3 | 71 | 0·01 | 0·01 | −0·95 |
| Neemuch | 29·951 | W | 13 | 78·0 | 66·6 | 88 | 0·0 | 0·75 | +0·24 |
| Indore | 29·986 | Calm | 3 | 3·8 | 63· | 94 | 0·12 | 0·76 | ×0·01 |
| Saugor | 30·0 4 | WSW | 1 | 70·4 | 0·1 | 90 | 0·74 | 3·00 | +1·33 |
| Jubbulpore | 30·029 | WNW | 4 | 76·4 | 58·4 | 97 | 0·54 | 2·76 | +1·40 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·024 | NW | 4 | 85·7 | 62·7 | 73 | 0·28 | 2·53 | +1·19 |
| Khandwa | 29·9 7 | SW | 7 | 0·2 | 5·1 | 87 | 0·35 | 1·30 | 0·19 |
| Raipur | 30·070 | Calm | 4 | 80·2 | 56·8 | 80 | ... | 0·68 | −0·22 |
| Nagpur | 30·023 | Calm | 7 | 3·6 | 64·1 | 87 | 0·32 | 0·84 | −0·99 |
| Amraoti | 30·01 | SW | 9 | 84·1 | 63·8 | 95 | 1·9 | 1·89 | ×0·23 |
| Akola | 30·016 | ENE | 4 | 79·5 | 6 ·9 | 9 | 0·79 | 1·35 | −1·31 |
| Surat | 29·992 | NW | 4 | 74· | 67·0 | 90 | 0·38 | 0·38 | ×0·19 |
| Malegaon | 29·938 | SSW | 2 | 80·4 | 6·3 | 93 | ·60 | 0·74 | −0·42 |
| Bombay | 30·010 | NE | 8 | 75·3 | 67·4 | 91 | 0·72 | 0·7 | −0·16 |
| Poona | 20·029 | SW | 7 | 8 ·1 | 63·4 | 87 | 0·22 | 0·22 | −1·11 |
| Ahmednagar | 30·028 | S:E | 6 | 82·8 | 65·4 | 97 | 1·10 | 1·41 | ×0·21 |
| Aurangabad | .. | ESE | 10 | 82·8 | 57·7 | 93 | 0·90 | 1·28 | ... |
| Sholapur | 30·016 | SE | 14 | 8 ·2 | 6 ·1 | 73 | ·29 | 0·67 | −1·19 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·970 | Calm | 4 | 86· | 74·4 | 73 | 0·01 | 0·01 | −0·70 |
| Belgaum | 30·000 | Calm | 10 | 81·8 | 5·8 | 87 | ... | 0·02 | −2·28 |
| Goa | 29·973 | Calm | 5 | 87·0 | 75·9 | 86 | .. | 0·01 | −1·19 |
| Karwar | 29·972 | N | 4 | 87·3 | 71·5 | 81 | ... | 0·00 | −2·81 |
| Mangalore | 29·973 | ESE | 3 | 91·3 | 74·9 | 77 | ... | 1·26 | −2·40 |
| Calicut | 29·970 | E | 8 | 8·7 | 73·5 | 77 | ... | 3·91 | −2·54 |
| Cochin | 29·974 | NNE | ... | 91· | 74·7 | 73 | ... | ·31 | −3·54 |
| Bangalore | 30·063 | ESE | 12 | 83·3 | 59·4 | 81 | ... | 0·85 | −3·39 |
| Secunderabad | 30·051 | NNE | 7 | 85·6 | 64·1 | 79 | ... | 0·96 | −1·08 |
| Masulipatam | 30·0 3 | N | 10 | 5·0 | 67·2 | 70 | .. | 0·63 | −7·51 |
| Bellary | 30·022 | SE | 7 | 90·0 | 5·2 | 71 | .. | 0·0 | −2·21 |
| Cuddapah | 30·029 | SE | G | 91·2 | 8· | 69 | ... | 1·69 | −4·18 |
| Madras | 30·031 | Calm | 8 | 5·5 | 76·5 | 74 | .. | 5·12 | −12·99 |
| Coimbatore | 30·016 | E | 5 | 87· | 79·3 | 78 | ... | 3·39 | −1·66 |
| Trichinopoly | 3 ·034 | NE | 4 | 89·5 | 69·6 | 72 | ... | 7·90 | −0·23 |
| Negapatam | 30·020 | NW | 17 | 83·2 | 70· | 87 | ... | 34·58 | +5·20 |
| Colombo | 29·954 | ENE | 6 | 8 ·5 | 7 ·0 | 86 | 0·05 | 18·61 | −2·17 |
| Aden | 30·029 | E | 21 | 80·3 | 76·4 | 64 | ... | 0·32 | −0·65 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab and North-West and Central Provinces and at Malegaon, Ajmere and Nagpur, a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and at Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Bhuj and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Dwarka, fresh in the Punjab and at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Belgaum, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Agra, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° below the normal at Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Akola, Saugor and Indore, and the minimum from 7° to 16° above it in Central India, at Saugor, Sirsa, Agra, Verawal, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Goa and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore, Cochin and Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased in many places and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the whole country except Sind and Ceylon.

Over an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Amraoti and Ahmednagar, one inch at Lahore, light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and a few drops at Colombo, Ratnagiri, Neemuch, Dwarka, Veraval, Bhuj and Deesa.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved east-north-eastwards and to-day lies somewhere north of Lahore and Sirsa, where the abnormal deficiency is about a quarter of an inch; and the weather in the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## SUNDAY'S RAIN.

BILLIMORA.—Two small showers of rain fell at 5 and 8 a.m. on Sunday morning. The adjacent villages also report rain. The sky is still very cloudy, and the weather has quite a monsoonish appearance, and it may rain again during the night.

KHANDALLA.—A smart shower of rain fell at Khandalla on Sunday, and its effects have been decidedly good. The roads look clean and tidy, the trees and woodlands have assumed a beautiful appearance, and everything shows that it has been more or less benefited by the timely rain.

DAMAUN.—On Saturday a sudden change in the atmosphere was noticed, and in the evening the sky became overcast and a few flashes of distant lightning were observed during the night. Sunday presented a monsoonish morning, the sun being entirely hidden under Misty dark clouds. Drizzling rain commenced at about 9 a.m. and continued till 1 p.m., accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, and the rain gauge at Mr. Damanwala's registered a fall of 55 cents. The monsoon weather has done damage to the mango blossoms and the fall of rain out of season has spoilt the crop of the different cereals, and it is feared that sickness will increase.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain W Gray-sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Braunfels, 1,838tons, Captain L Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 7th December, via Antwerp with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 1,513 tons, Captain J H Stafford, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, 28th December with a cargo of sugar, and Mr Blyth as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain L Labbet, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jeddah, 23rd December, via Aden with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,608 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced fine weather up to Mangalore and thence strong breeze, and heavy ocean cast sky, with haze, and considerable rain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar, 27th December, via Mombasa, Lamu and Aden, with a general cargo, Mr Wartman and three natives as cabin and 73 deck passengers. During the voyage one of the deck passengers, died of natural cause on the 9th instant.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 12.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left here homewards yesterday evening.

The P and O Company's s s Sobraon, which left Bombay on the 29 ultimo arrived here to-day, Saturday.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 14th instant.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Henry Bolckow s | Labbert | Jeddah, Dec 23 |
| 13 | Bhundara s | Stafford | Mauritius, Dec 28 |
| 14 | Canara s | Stebbing | Zanzibar, Dec 27 |
| | Fazilka s | McClelland | Calcutta, Dec 29 |
| | Braunfels s | Schmidt | Hamburg, Dec 7 |

DEPARTURE.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Kangra s | Gray | Moulmein |

The steamer D Balduino, Captain Briasco, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c.
" Henry Balcow, for Jeddah, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay 15th January 1901.

There will be drill at the Riding School for all members, to-day and to-morrow at 7 a.m. Dress Marching order.

2 On other mornings there will be drill as usual for Recruits.

By Order
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

604-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridham Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas Goculdas—Bicknell M and M—Part heard

554-99—Manekbai D and J—Girdhurdas Toolsidas vs Purshotam Gowrjee and others—Payne G S and M and M D and J—Part heard.

683-00—Madhavji V—Ratansi Canjee vs Kursandas Ramdas and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M

227-00—Mulla and Mulla—Sakrl alias Ratanvahoo vs Shamji Lilladhur and others—Payne G S and M Bhalshanker and K.

407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co

405-00—Shamrao M—Mohona Mahadoo and another vs Sukaram Soobram and another—K B Mehta

751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K

75-00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M

706-03—Magandal and S—Ramjee Newjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.

320-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J

502-01—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V

700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Parshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K

699-00—Mantri and B—Gulapudi Chinna Nursingham and others vs Sriram Jairammidas.

791-00—Little and Co—Narrordas Canjee vs Khimji Chapsey and others.

809-00—Smitham B and M—Jamnadas Lulloobhai vs Fulcorbai and another—Bicknell M and M.

826-00—In person—Girdhurdas Mathowdas vs Premji Mowji and others—Thakurdas and Co.

867-00—Crawford and Co—Framroze Rustomji Joshi and others vs J F Vaz—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Mulla and Mulla

515-00—Nanu and H—Bai Radhabai widow vs The G I P Railway Co—Little and Co.

16-00—In person—Ramchand Bouiram and others vs Sowaram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co

For postponement

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangare—K J Mantri.—For postponement

295-99—Smitham B and N—Sakaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others

288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Deskinandan and another—Wadia and G

87-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M.

216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W

452-00—N M Cama—Shavaksha Pestonjee Sanjana vs Piroy J Fischer—Nanu and H

309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M

371-1379-00—Nanu and H—Percy Fischer vs Rahimtoola Khairaj and another—Little and Co (for postponement).

863-00—Captain and V—Hossain Moya Valad Hajee Nurudin Mulla and another vs Mahomed Miya bin Hajee Nurudin and others—Maganlal and J.

692-00—Hiralal and Co—Karim Nanjee vs Hajee Osman Abba and others—Captain and V and Roughton and B

May when the new elections shall have taken place. But Sir William Lyne failed.

Mr. Barton was then sent for, and as we have since heard by wire, he succeeded in forming what he considers a strong Cabinet. Mr. Barton had been asked by Sir William Lyne to take the portfolio of Attorney-General, but he declined, being aware that his colleagues had destined him for the higher post. When the mail left he had neither distributed his portfolios, nor chosen the men to whom to give them. But we have since learnt by wire that the Ministry has been formed and that Ministers are preparing a policy. Inter-Colonial jealousies die hard—indeed those in Australia are particularly lively just now and the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Sydney to Melbourne may only be alluded to in whispers. For the time the Government will be homeless. After the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York the subject will be brought up for decision. Mr. Barton has expressed no definite opinion on this point, contenting himself with the declaration that the Federal Government will give full consideration to the feelings and inclinations of the colony in which the Government is formed. And in reply to an interviewer he said: "I can see two months' solid work of eighteen hours a day after the first of January, by which time the Federal Government will be formed, in preparing bills and making arrangements for the organisation of Commonwealth business. There are scores of smaller adjustive matters which will require legislative enactment, in addition to the necessary arrangement for taking over the large departments." Thus the new Ministry gets to work with enthusiasm. And those who like to take time by the forelock have come to discuss the question of an Imperial Parliament in which interests of a Federated Empire shall be preserved. Lord Strathcona in his rectorial address at the Aberdeen University referred to it, choosing for his subject as the most appropiate of the hour "Imperialism and the Unity of the Empire." In time to come, said he, it was within the bounds of possibility that there might be local Parliaments to deal with local affairs in England, Scotland and Ireland and we might also then have a Parliament with representatives from the different parts of the Empire which would be imperial in name and in its work. But he would be a bold man who would attempt to frame a measure which would satisfactorily meet the requirements of the case. James Anthony Froude, it will be remembered, exclaimed "Of all the amateur propositions hitherto brought forward, this of a Federal Parliament is the most chimerical and absurd." Yet Australian Federation was but a dream when he wrote that. From the federation of Australia that of the empire may be evolved. The success of the Australian Commonwealth depends to a large extent upon its Governor-General and that being so, we cannot but opine that the Victorian Government made a mistake in refusing to follow the lead of New South Wales in the matter of salary. "If we value the attachment of the colonies, we are bound to furnish them with the fittest chiefs whom we can provide; and there will be no difficulty when the situation of Governor of a colony is recognised as of the importance really attached to it." We quote from "Oceana," and, with the writer of the remarkable work, would urge that as the Queen is present with the Colonists through their Governor, that Governor should be worthy always of the dignity of the great person whom he represents.

THE TYPEWRITER IN CRIME

SENSATIONS are not uncommon in the Australian Law Courts, and following upon the recent remarkable divorce suit in which a Roman Ecclesiastic figured as co-respondent, the Melbourne papers contain accounts of a sensational case in which a husband is charged with attempting to procure the murder of his wife, at the hands of a doctor. The typewriter played an important part in the case, and on that account it has an element of interest that is altogether novel, apart from the method by which the death of the intended victim was to be attained. The case is probably the first to indicate that the profession of the writing expert is about to disappear. In place of the man who was prepared to condemn another on the character of his hand-writing, we have the expert in type-writing idiosyncracies. Apart from mere differences in machines there is, of course, a certain amount of character in type-writing, as well as in penmanship, but a document impressed by an instrument would seem to give a less conclusive clue to its authorship than if the same matter were written by hand and pen. Obviously therefore the typewriter is a machine which seems to play into the hands of the anonymous letterwriter, but on the side of detection we have the specialist who is apparently no less confident in his mind than is the expert reader of individual script. At any rate the testimony of typewriting experts, in conjunction with other circumstantial evidence, so convinced the Australian jury that they returned a verdict of "guilty" against the accused. The case washeard in the Christchurch Supreme Court, the husband Henry Vincent Styche, being charged with having sent anonymous typewritten letters to Dr. Geoffrey Sherbourne Clayton, to induce him to bring about the death of Mrs. Styche. The first letter received by the Doctor referred to a person who, the writer said, was continually sick and ailing. It was suggested that she wished to die, but had refused to see a doctor. The writer added that if Dr. Clayton was called in to attend her and she did not recover, £200 in bank notes would be posted to him three months after her death. If the doctor agreed to the proposal, he was to insert in a newspaper, an advertisement "Wanted to buy a good dog cart. Apply 'Medico', Press Office." The letter was handed to the police, who took no immediate action. Eight days afterwards Dr. Clayton received a second letter suggesting that the woman's death could be brought about by giving her medicines that would not make her improve, and then one evening, the Doctor should call and give her something that included the power to send her to sleep for ever. This letter was also handed to the police who inserted an advertisement in the paper and a few days latter, Dr. Clayton received another typewritten epistle which indicated the victim as "a young woman living in a south-east suburb of Christ Church." In the interval between the receipt of the first and third letters, accused's wife had consulted Dr. Clayton who subsequently received a fourth anonymous document, this time a typewritten post-card, in which the writer said—"I saw Mrs. Styche at Opawa the other day, and she was looking none too well." This lady happened to be the only patient the doctor was attending in that place. Dr. Clayton had an interview with accused in reference to the letters and the next morning his typewriter was severely damaged. The prosecution relied chiefly on the evidence of specialists in typewriting machines who compared the lettering on the documents with that of accused's instrument. The accused totally denied the charge, suggested that the writer of the letters was a woman, and said that the injury to his machine was the result of a pure accident caused by his coat catching and bringing it to the floor. Regarded purely as evidence, there must be a considerable element of doubt about the authorship of an anonymous typewritten letter however confident experts may be. Apparently having that point in view, the Judge, though on the verdict he formally sentenced the accused to seven years' hard labour, acceded to the application of prisoner's counsel for leave to appeal for a new trial. Mrs. Styche in consequence of her husband's arrest and the nature of the charge against him has become insane.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901.


## AUSTRALIA PREPARING TO SOAR.

THE Australian mail papers bring accounts of the new Federation preening her wings ready for flight. The colonists for the most part like the idea of Federation and the pleasant sensation of increased importance. But enhanced dignity means enhanced expenditure, and that is what Australia does not like. It was sought to put the new Governor-General's salary on a par with that of the Governor-General of India. Ten thousand pounds had been at first fixed upon, but the increase of that sum to twenty thousand was proposed and discussed in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. The idea, we are assured by the Melbourne press, which seems somewhat ashamed of the parsimony of its legislators, did not arise from any sentiment which had its birth in the colonies that have to find the money. "It was a suggestion made by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir William Lyne and passed on to Sir George Turner and the rest of the Premiers." Poor Mr. Chamberlain, what a lot he has to answer for! He was anxious to make the post so lucrative that men of ability would aspire to it. It was argued in the Legislative Assembly that unless this was done it could only be held by men of means. And it frequently happens that brains and money are not possessed in marked degree by one and the same man. Mr. Chamberlain was wise then in making the suggestion. But the Assembly came to the conclusion that the reasons adduced to support the proposal, were plausible but not convincing—and refused to hold out the bait to men of great intellect and small means. Ten thousand pounds however is a consideration when it is remembered that it forms an entirely new and extra charge upon the revenues. New South Wales and Victoria each pay their Governors £7,000, Queensland £5,000 and South and West Australia each £4,000. The amounts are not large as compared with the Cape and Indian provincial governorships. But Canada has set a precedent of ten thousand pounds. And the friends of economy argued that Canada is territorially as difficult as Australia is. Its distances are as magnificent; its settlements as diverse; its cities as numerous and as jealous of urban dignity. Its population is almost precisely the same as that of Australia; and there is no evidence that living in vice-regal circles is any less costly in Canada than it is in Australia. It is quite true that the Lieutenant-Governors and the Judges and some other great functionaries are less lavishly paid than is the case in Australia; but that surely cannot be pleaded as a reason why the new Australian Federation should begin a course of unnecessary extravagance at the top of the social tree by doubling there the salary paid to the Canadian Governor-General. New South Wales was willing to grant the increase, but Victoria declined and that not too courteously—one member pronouncing the suggested increase to be "an interference with local politics on the part of the man from Downing-Street." The proposal was rejected by thirty-five votes to twenty-seven.

The Australians are evidently ticklish people to deal with and the "Man from Downing-Street" will have to exercise an amount of caution if he would avoid trouble. The new Commonwealth is getting into ship-shape and must be allowed to develop in its own way. It does well in the matter of expenditure to remember the fable of the frog which would be an ox. But it must also apply the lesson to other phases of its new constitution. It must not grow restive under the hand of the new Governor-General, but accept the assurance that he will drive with an easy rein and the whip will remain in the socket. Like the excellent horses they send us, the colonists are a trifle fractious until they have passed through the hands of the breaker. They shied at the question of salary and they jibbed at the initiation of the first Ministry. When the Governor-General sent for Sir William Lyne to form the Ministry there was an uproar. His Excellency should have sent for Mr. Barton. The former had only given a passive support to the Federation movement, while the latter had piloted it safely into port. But the feeling of alarm subsided when it was pointed out that something more than a mere personal question was involved and that if the Governor-General had allowed himself to be influenced by personal preferences he would have violated the very first principles of constitutional government. Sir William Lyne is the premier of the Colony which will be the seat of the Federal Government. Lord Hopetoun was bound to pay the mother colony this compliment—not Sir William Lyne. And the Premiers in conference intimated to Sir William that they had travelled to Sydney as a compliment to him, but they would not pledge themselves to support him or assist him in the formation a Ministry. Nor did they. They intimated clearly that they considered Mr. Barton was the man who should have formed the first Ministry holding that the head of the first Federal Ministry should be a Federalist. There was none of the gallantry of the "Gentlemen, you fire first" order among the Premiers. The Federals must lead though they felt certain that even had Sir William Lyne been able to construct a Ministry it could not exist longer than next

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARAUDERS.

TAKEN altogether the news from South Africa is encouraging. Despite the daring attack near Pretoria and a long list of New Year's casualties published this morning, the Boers in each of the several engagements have been repulsed. Unfortunately, somehow or other, we never succeed in following up these victories and the enemy apparently retires in good order. If not, which ultimately amounts to the same thing, he retires in disorder to re-advance in order. But the succession of little repulses go towards the complete annihilation of the bands, small and scattered. And if the Boers adhere to their determination to fight until we relinquish our hold on their country they will either diminish the frequency of their attacks, or they will grow very old and very gray. There is a bullet already cast for every man of them who does not surrender, and the sooner they recognise that fact the better for their fathers and brothers and cousins in St. Helena and Ceylon. Germany has tendered her good offices in offering these men, who refuse to accept British rule, a comfortable settlement in Namaqualand and if they will accept it the prisoners will be restored to the bosoms of their respective families. The extent of country to be held is so vast that comparatively small flying columns can be formed, and the work of De Wet's extermination must of necessity be slow. But reliefs and remounts are still being sent to South Africa and the dawn of Peace is surely not far off.

MR. MALABARI'S LOYALTY.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution dated November 9, intimated that "beyond their readiness to accept Mr. Malabari's assurance that he did not intend his writings (Sansarika) to convey any unconstitutional suggestion Government do not consider it necessary to make any further remarks on the correspondence" (referring to Mr. Giles's criticism of the said writings). We should have imagined that Mr. Malabari would have accepted this as a polite but firm indication that Government had spoken its last word and that he would resignedly kiss the rod. We are sorry to find however that Mr. Malalabari has deemed it necessary to return to the fray. Under Saturday's date he has addressed a letter of fourteen printed foolscap pages of rejoinder "for the credit and honour of Government, rather than to vindicate his own position." It would have been well if that sentence had been omitted, or kept to the very last. Those of us who are acquainted with Mr. Malabari can assess his assurance at its full value. But those who are not so fortunate may fail and decline to read beyond that particular line.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 9 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, accompanied by the Earl of Gersey; the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government; and Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secrtary, left Bombay last night, from the Grant Road Station, for Ahmedabad. At Ahmedabad they will be joined by Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mr. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and will thence proceed to Charodi, where they will inspect the cattle farm. His Excellency returns to Bombay to-morrow morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE paid a visit to the Nawab of Janjira at his bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagon, yesterday morning.

UP to date the opium revenue is nearly 67 lakhs better than the estimate of March last.

A PURDAH party will be given at Government House, Malabar Point, this afternoon.

THE construction of the Native Infantry lines at Kohat will be carried out by the Public Works Department.

THE investitures of the Star of India and the Indian Empire at Calcutta has been definitely fixed for February 26th.

THE Ladies' Paperchase Cup in Calcutta, was won on Saturday by Miss Majorie Pugh on Ladybird, a very popular win.

MR. C. G. Bayne, who has been officiating during Sir Edward Symes's absence, will be appointed to succeed him as Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 120, this being 49 above the quinquennial average. Six fresh cases of plague were reported as also six deaths from the same cause.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd December, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 293,686 maunds and Rs. 1,12,918 in the earnings.

THE sale of the late Maharaja of Patiala's horses was very largely attended. The ponies Not Yet and Reveille fell to Messrs. Galstaun and Bankier respectively for Rs. 8,500 and Rs. 7,500 each.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 22,95,044, for the construction of an extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, from Mutupet to Arantanghi, a distance of 45·38 miles.

THE empty mail bags not having been returned from the Congo for some time, it was found on enquiry that the sacks were regularly being stolen by the natives for presentation to their wives, who used them as petticoats.

THE Government of Madras has finally sanctioned a grant of a lakh and a half of rupees towards an expenditure of three lakhs incurred by the Madras Municipality for plague prevention measures. The allotment will be entered in the Budget estimates for 1901-1902. The sanction of the Government of India has yet to be accorded to the grant.

MRS. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE KOYAJEE has offered to the authorities of the Bombay University a sum of Rs. 6,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper for the foundation of a scholarship and silver medal in the name of her husband, the late Surgeon Captain Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee, I.M.S., to be awarded annually to the Parsi candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in elementary science. The Syndicate have recommended the acceptance of the offer with the best thanks of the Senate.

## REVIEWS.

"A BREAKER OF LAWS," by W. Pett Ridge, is a sad story of life in the East End. The hero, Alfred Bateson, is a clever Cockney boy, a thief from early youth. His character is well drawn—his sharpness, his laziness, his incapacity for sustained work at anything, and the way his love for "Keraline" redeems him—and even for a time rescues him from his low associates, and puts him on a higher level than he has ever reached before. The character of "Elf" is contrasted with that of his friend, William Finnis—a steady, hard headed, slowgoing, honest, sturdy British workman. Both these men love Caroline, the gentle, sweet-tempered, pure-hearted Devonshire lass, and as happens too often in real life, as in novels, she takes the gilt for the gold, and worships, like a true-hearted woman, the unworthy husband she has chosen. The book is clever and interesting, though the stage upon which the principal characters play their part is only Deptford and Greenwich with its inhabitants. The book ends sadly—neither the good man, who has never sinned, nor the bad man, who has sinned and suffered and repented—are either of them rewarded, and poor Caroline whose only fault is that she loved too well an unworthy lover, is left to live her life alone, with the hope of bringing up her boy "to be as good a man as his father."

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE ART JOURNAL treats again of the Paris Exhibition. The frontispiece is "The Ford" by Troyon, a charming cattle and water piece, which is one of the Centennial Collection of French Art in the Exhibition. This Centennial was limited by a rule that none of the great "clous" of 1889 should be exhibited again. Though this has unduly kept out many fine works, the exhibition is a capital one. "The Corn Sifters" by Gustave Courbet is a beautiful picture of a barn interior with figures of two women at work. There is a specimen of David's art as well as of that of Ingres, Millet, Corot, Delkroix Renoir, Puvis de Chavannes, and others, besides an intelligent critique of the Exhibition by Arsene Alexandre. The "Glass at Paris" is another paper in which we are told that the masters of the craft did not exhibit. One English firm sent specimens, but nothing very new in design. In the French wing was a collection of old glass as well as new, and the contrast is said to have been startling, but not in favor of the new. It is rather disconcerting to see a modern fashionable woman gathering flowers as a design for a stained glass window. There is no reason why she should not figure thus, as her ancestors do in quaint old windows, but still it gives one a shock. The glass vases are delectable things, particularly some specimens from Christiana and the Bohemian show. From glass to the moving pavement in the exhibition is a great step. This Trottoir Roulant was so planned that passengers could travel at a slow or a fast pace round the Exhibition. One could keep up with the traffic in the street, or take one's ease by stepping from one side to the other of this wonderful invention. The sight from the street below was very strange; those who merely walked on the platform seemed skating rapidly by. M. Blot a Frenchman, was the inventor, and he was assisted by many gifted engineers. The illustrations to this article make its effect plain to the reader. The Bath Cabinet Makers Company, exhibited some very beautiful furniture, new and still restrained in design. Some forms are simple, some even severe but all with a character of their own. The workmanship was fine and excellent. These makers may be said to have saved the situation in the British furniture section. The Altar Piece shown by the Prague Minister of Public Instruction is most interesting. The Imperial Society of Artists of Tokio have through one of their members, sent some porcelain which received high awards. Illustrations of some of the most important pieces give one an idea of modern Japan Art, and it loses nothing by comparison with the old. The designs and the workmanship are both beautiful. A Fireplace and Overmantel by that master of decorative work, M. Hector Guimard, show the sense of beauty he conveys in his views on modern architecture.

THE STUDIO for December, has gone in largely in its supplements for tinted and coloured reproduction of artists' work, such as "For the Little One" by William M. Chase, an American painter, of whose work an account is given with seven illustrations, by Ernest Knauffr. Other coloured studies are by Carton Moore Park, R. Anning Bell and Rex Vicat Cole. A paper on "Open-Air Museums" for London by George Brochner is a wise suggestion, and sixteen illustrations give life to it. The work of that eccentric artist, Carton Moore, Park is described by Charles Hiatt with numerous sketches. Edward S. Prior sends his third contribution to the art of gardenmaking, discussing in this one "The Conditions of Material" and by eleven pictures showing us what beautiful results time, taste and attention can produce. The Paris Exhibition article takes the reader through the Scandinavian pavilion with 12 illustrations of the quaint interiors of the north. "Studio-Talk" shows the work done in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Birmingham, Bruges and Berlin with pictures of the chief results. The STUDIO publishes an Edition de Luxe of the winter number at one guinea each. The number is limited to 300.

The CENTURY for January has among other interesting papers, new instalments of its two serial stories "The Helmet of Navarre" by Bertha Runkle and "Her Mountain Lover" by Hamlin Garland, a short and charming story by S. Weir Mitchell, an account of "The United States Patent Office," a chapter, profusely illustrated, of recent exploration, called "Running the Canons of the Rio Grande," a delightful article by Jacob A. Riis, Hamlet's Castle. Sir Walter Besant's "Shadow and Sunlight in East London" is another paper on human types. "What the Government Costs" by a United States Commissioner of labour is an instructive article. "Some Americans Abroad" gives a most amusing sketch of a New Yorker grumbling at the sights of Europe. Miss Cecile E. Payen's paper "Besieged in Peking" is an interesting chronicle of the siege by a member of Mr. Conger's household which we have reviewed elsewhere. Her diary is full of vivid interest.

The January number of the ST. NICHOLAS, has as usual its full share of amusement and instruction for the little ones. There are three short stories, two serials, two articles, one on "The Diver," conveying an idea of the daring and danger in the calling, and another on "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century," giving a resume of the different centuries in a few pregnant paragraphs from the first century A.D. to our own new one. "Prize Questions" on books and reading is a new departure sure to be popular and useful. The Nature and Science article is now an established rule in the magazine, and is a most excellent one. The verses and illustrations are as delightful as ever. No small boys or girls can be without entertainment who take in this publication.

THE East Indian Railway are pressing the Government to accede to their proposal for constructing the Burdwan-Howrah chord line, in order to relieve the pressure of traffic on the existing line. This project, it is considered, will be more advantageous than quadrupling the track from Burdwan via Hughli and Serampore.

AFTER leaving Nagpur on the 18th January Sir Antony Macdonnell and the Famine Commission proceed to Bombay, where they remain until the 28th. Thence they go to Ahmedabad, where a halt is made from the 31st January to the 3rd February, on which date the Commission set out for Ajmere, to arrive on the 4th, and leave again on the 7th for Delhi.

ACCORDING to the last returns 231,000 persons still receive assistance from Government, and owing to over 7,000 persons in Bombay and nearly 1,000 in the neighbouring Native States having again sought relief, the above total is nearly 5,000 larger than in the previous week. Relief has practically ceased in the Central Provinces, Central India and the Rajputana States.

A CAPITAL story is being told in Edinburgh about Lord Rosebery. The members of the Edinburgh Town Council were being entertained at Dalmeny, and one of them expressed the opinion that the Anglo-Saxon race were the lost tribes of Israel. Interested to know whether Lord Rosebery agreed with him, he asked, "Do you believe, my Lord, that the Anglo-Saxon race are the lost tribes of Israel?" "I don't know," Lord Rosebery is said to have replied, "but if they are, I hope they will not lose themselves again."

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### DEATH OF A BOER LEADER.

### DARING ATTACK NEAR PRETORIA.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

A Despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria 13th instant, states that several engagements have taken place in which the Boers have been repulsed, both sides suffering slight loss.

In an engagement which took place at Sanekal, the Boer Commandant Dupreez was killed and eight of his men.

Eight hundred Boers under Beyers on Friday night cut the wire, and next morning attacked Kaalfontein, the third station South of Pretoria.

The garrison which consisted of 120 men repulsed the Boers without loss, after six hours' fighting.

### THE MOVEMENTS OF THE BOERS.

The Boers have withdrawn from the Sutherland district.

The columns of De Lisle and Thorneycroft are advancing from the North.

### INDIAN TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.

The Indian troops at Sydney have embarked in the Dalhousie and will proceed to Brisbane on a visit.

The Imperials and Colonials will follow them there.

### SOUTH AFRICA CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

December 26.—1st North Lancashires, slightly wounded, Captain G. Knight.

December 28.—Field Artillery, dangerously wounded, Lieutenant H. Wynne.

December 29.—Garrison Artillery, slightly wounded and prisoner, Lieutenant H. Kirke; 19th Hussars, missing, Lieutenant Vanden Hext; 1st Liverpools, dangerously wounded, Major S. Cotton; missing, Lieutenants Witherington and Jones Imp; Yeomanry, dangerously wounded, Major Cropper.

December 30.—2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, died of wounds, Lieutenant Stanton.

December 31.—1st Royal Dragoons, died of sickness, 2nd Lieutenant Forbes Leith; and Garrison Artillery, died of sickness, Lieutenant G. N. Dawson Scott.

January 1.—1st West Riding Regiment, severely wounded, Captain Bainbridge and 4th Argyll Sutherlands, slightly wounded, 2nd Lieutenant Sotherby.

January 2.—2nd Devonshires, died of sickness, 2nd Lieutenant Carey.

January 5.—2nd Dragoons, severely wounded, Lieutenant Finley and 1st Leinster Regiment, died of sickness, Major Foulertor.

January 7.—1st Gordon Highlanders, slightly wounded, Lieutenant McLaren and 2nd Lieutenant Sworder; 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, severely wounded, Lieut. Marshall; 1st Royal Irish Regiment, killed, Capt. Fosbery; missing, Capt. Milner, and 2nd-Lieut. Dease; 1st North Lancashire Regt., accidentally wounded, arm amputated, Lieut Bingham.

January 8.—2nd Berkshire, slightly wounded, Major Bray; dangerously wounded, Lieut. Wylly; 2nd Scotts Guards, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieut. the Hon. E. Massey; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed, Lieut. Harris.

January 9.—2nd West India Regt., died of sickness Lieut. Thomas; 2nd Devonshires, severely wounded, 2nd-Lieut. Spencer.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### THE CHINA NOTE SIGNED.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Advices from Peking state that the Chinese Envoys have signed the note.

### THE HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE.

The hospital ship Maine with China invalids has arrived at Southampton.

### THE RISING IN GAMBIA.

The rising in Gambia is spreading and the outlook there is regarded as grave.

### UGANDA AND EAST AFRICA.

The "Daily News" states that Sir Harry Johnston has declared in favour of amalgamating Uganda with the East African Protectorate.

### THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Russian Budget shows an estimated surplus of 73,443,450 roubles. The troubles in the Far East have caused an expenditure of 62 millions and 82 million roubles are to be advanced for the East China railways in consequence of the damage done to the line.

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. steamer Oriental, with English mails of 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to day, and steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at same date and time.

## THE CURRENCY NOTES QUESTION.

### BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S ANSWER TO SIR EDWARD LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

Reporting on Sir Edward Law's inquiries as to possible means of increasing the popularity of currency notes, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce lay down a proposition to the effect that currency notes are popular in exact proportion to their exchange ability and they think that little progress can be made in the direction of inducing free use of currency notes by natives generally until Government have succeeded in importing confidence with regard to their convertibility. This they hold, can only be effectually done by changes in the direction of affording facilities for the encashment of notes of every circle at every treasury in India. Since this however is stated by Government to involve too great an obligation, they suggest that a beginning should be made by undertaking to do it for five years as an experiment in some selected area and for this purpose they ask that Bengal, including Assam and the Great centres upcountry of wheat, seed and jute trade, should be selected. They point out that the very fact of encashment being rendered easy for a prolonged period in such an area would of itself lighten the obligation, since holders knowing that they could cash at any time would for this reason resort less immediately to changing their notes. The Chamber, however, think that an increase in the amount of rupees held in government treasures is an indispenable preliminary to any such experiment.

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THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th November, 1900, amounted to Rs. 2,848, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 42. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th November were Rs. 82,173, showing an increase of Rs. 5,481.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th November, 1900, amounted to Rs. 9,663, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,691. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th November were Rs. 1,84,577, showing an increase of Rs. 74,111.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for the material improvement of pay and allowances of Combatant and Medical Warrant officers, the concession to take effect from 1st April next. It provides (1) increased pay for Ordnance Conductors of Rs. 20 monthly and subconductors of Rs. 15 monthly, namely from Rs. 160 to Rs. 180 and from Rs. 125 to Rs. 140 respectively; (2) increased leave pay for Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Conductors and Sub-Conductors of all departments from £110 to £125, from £78 to £100 and from £72 to £90 per annum respectively; (3) increased leave pay to Senior Assistant Surgeons ranking as Lieutenants from £120 to £125 per annum and of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class Assistant Surgeons from £85 to £120, from £65 to £90, from £50 to £70 and from £40 to £55 per annum respectively. The increase to Conductors and Sub-Conductors of Ordnance and Commissariat Transport Departments takes the form of an addition to their staff pay.

It is also ruled that a non-commissioned officer promoted to warrant rank during furlough shall be paid accordingly with effect only from the date from which rate of leave pay is admissible to a Sub-Conductor operates to his advantage.

The obligatory language of 7th Bombay Pioneers is changed to Pushtu.

The hospital ship Gwalior reaches Wei-hai-wei about the end of February, thus being on hand when the winter in Northern China breaks up.

Major Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed second in command, 8th Bombay Infantry.

CAPTAIN BERESFORD, 3rd Sikhs, lately one of the Company Commanders in Lumsden's Horse, proceeds home on a year's furlough.

THE Government has decided to employ the services of the Sirmur Sappers and Imperial Service troops on the construction of the Kushalgarh-Kohat Railway line.

CAPTAIN H. HEAD, R.A., has been granted an extension of five years in his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Harness Factory at Cawnpore.

Colonel Howlett, 12th Madras, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon, vice Major-General G. Simpson, appointed to command a 2nd Class District.

Colonel Duff, on return from South Africa, has joined Army Headquarters, Simla, as Deputy Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Dillon, who has been officiating in the appointment.

Major-General Sir Edwin Collen will complete his five years' tenure as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council in April. We hear from home that it has been finally decided to offer him the vacancy in the India Council due to the death of Sir Donald Stewart nearly a year ago. This appointment has all along been understood to be a probable one, and the vacancy has apparently not been filled to allow of Sir Edwin's completion of his service in India.

The construction of the native lines at Kotah as also the work on the primary buildings, will be carried out by the Public Works Department, according to the estimate already sanctioned.

The services of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service have been temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—Lieutenant-Colonels S. Dantra, S. Sarkies, and C. Vaid; Major L. Lisham; and Captains McVickers, Newman, and C Lane.

Lieutenants Rennick, 11th Bengal Lancers; Muir, 36th Sikhs; Skinner, 4th Hyderabad Infantry; Bally, 3rd Bengal Infantry; and Anderson, 17th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captain Macquoid, 1st Hyderabad Lancers, has been appointed Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, in succession to Captain Fasken.

Lieutenants H. O'Neill, Bedfordshire Regiment; L. Murray, East Surrey Regiment and C. H. Taylor, York and Lancaster Regiment, have been nominated for employment with the Somaliland Levies.

## THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

NAGPUR, JAN. 14.

Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbalpore, in his evidence before the Famine Commission to-day, said that the famine of 1897 was much more severe than the recent one. He was of opinion that timely preparations and action diminished the strain upon the Government. When the crops failed the dole system was more acceptable to the adults, and the kitchens for children. The system of splitting up bodies of people on relief works stamped out cholera. The wages laid down by the Famine Commission were a little too high, specially in the case of whole families. Takavi was not generally given as it did not prove a success during the famine of 1897. There was a deal of exportation to the Bombay Presidency. Seven lakhs of revenue out of a total of nine and a half lacs was suspended.

Mr. Womach, Deputy Commissioner of Hosangabad, said that the Famine of 1899 commenced with a bad record. No test works were started. The intermediate system was employed all through. The wages scale, he considered, was a little too high. He suspended four-and-a-half lacks of revenue. The district was in a depressed condition owing to bad seasons, and village relief works might well be tried with Government advances.

Mr. Standen, Deputy Commissioner, Betul, said that the pressure was greater in 1899 than in 1897. There was a small percentage of persons on relief works at first, who could have done without them. He thought that the wages scale of 1898 was too high. It would be worth while and safe to try the experiment of giving advances on joint responsibility in the distribution of reliefs. It was impossiole to have an effcient self-acting test. It was necessary to have some sort of selection for low caste people.

Mr. Phillips, the Commissioner for the Nerbudda Division, said that there was no difficulty in dealing with the aboriginal and hill tribes. In his opinion people were able to save on the full wages as now given, specially in the case of families. In point of effectiveness kitchen rilief was just as good as doles. From the Government point of view doles were better. He further said that in his opinion advances of Govenment money might well be given for land improvement.

Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, said that the Famine had left permanent traces on the people. The wages given were just sufficient.

Major Hendely thought that the flies swarming on the food were the cause of the great cholera epidemic.

Mr. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer of Hosangabad, said that all officials engaged in Famine relief should be placed under the Public Works Department. The wages prescribed were too high.

### OUTBREAK OF SMALL POX

It has been raining here since last night. The weather is chilly and unpleasant.

Small pox has broken out in epidemic form. The Deputy Commissioner has issued circulars requesting the people to protect themselves by vaccination. Special attention of the school authorities has been drawn to these circulars.

Fever also has made its appearance in the town.

### CAVERY FALLS AND GOVERNMENT CORDITE FACTORY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

Orders for the whole of the hydraulic and electrical machinery for utilising the power of the falls for a Government cordite factory near Wellington have been placed with British manufacturers, and the construction of the factory is progressing. A site is also being arranged for the Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 97 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 1-2 |
| Bar Silver | 29 1-4 |

## TWENTY YEARS AFTERWARDS.

### A REMINISCENCE, AND A CONTRAST.

TWENTY years ago in a city in the north of England, I heard a lecture delivered by one who was even at that time famous, and certainly, one of the greatest, if not the greatest woman orator in the world. From that time until the closing days of the 19th century, as it was fast receding into the boundless past, whence it came, I had not heard her. But on the 27th, 29th, and 30th of last month I heard this same great woman deliver three orations to assemblies composed chiefly of some of the deepest thinkers among the students of Hindu religion and philosophy, who were met together in convention under the auspices of the Hindu section of the Theosophical Society, in the holy city of Benares. But what a contrast between the English lady of middle age, standing before an English audience, with a boldness born of the consciousness of her great ability, and grasp of the subject with which she was dealing, and the lady I saw the other night, with silver hair, ay, and silvery tongue too, in Eastern dress, before an Indian audience, with calm, subdued demeanour, somewhat ascetic countenance, but with the same consciousness of ability, and grasp of a subject, separated from the other as widely as the Poles are sundered.

The contrast was complete in almost every particular. Her English audience was composed almost, if not entirely of the English Artisan class, demanding a rough-and-ready statement of what they were asked to accept. The speaker, far above her audience in mind, learning, and ability, full of the fire of comparative youth, primed with every detail of her subject calculated to carry her audience with her, she wielded her iconoclastic hammer with all the strength of an enthusiast, to break down all religions in general, and Christianity in particular. Hence, I need hardly say her doctrine then was negation, or atheism, pure and simple. And if one may judge of success by the applause of an audience, she certainly performed her task to their satisfaction. Having only to pull down, and not to build up, it became an easy task to her, to satisfy the kind of audiences she then addressed. Bellicose in her proclivities, she slashed right, and left, at everybody, and everything religious, declaring all the weighty problems proposed for the acceptance of Christians, as the product of the imagination, and environment, of the writers of each successive book of the bible. Well do I remember with what withering scorn she scouted the possibility of the sun standing still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, the result to her knowledge would have been a cataclysm, that would have at once produced "Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws." With what flippant sarcasm she ridiculed the idea of Balaam's ass rebuking the stubborn prophet, &c., &c., rounding off her periods with such a flow of eloquence, as—in theatrical parlance—to bring down the house. Master of her subject, and with an eloquence worthy of a better cause, she laboured all the hackneyed statements supposed to be damaging to Christianity, dressed them in her own ingenious language, and put in her own unique way, she far out-classed all the leaders of secular thought of those days, not excepting the late famous Charles Bradlaugh himself. I have no hesitation in declaring, that she was the bitterest, most uncompromising, and most successful opponent of religion, from the time she took up the role of Atheist, until her conversion to Theosophy.

From no God, in England twenty years ago, to God everywhere, and in everything, in the closing days of the 19th century at Benares, appeared to my mind a mighty contrast. From the attempt to pull down all religion, to the attempt to build up one of the most complicated systems of metaphysical philosophy, so as to make it graspable by a Western mind, is a feat few would attempt, but she has done it, and with wonderful success. From carrying with her a rough and ready, and practically uneducated audience in England, to becoming the teacher of men, and minds, habituated from their earliest thinking days to deal in the subtlest forms of psychological thought, at Benares, required a mind of the broadest calibre, and a genius of the highest order. But Mrs. Annie Beasant (for it is of her I write) is equal to it all, for these learned "Doctors of Divinity," (who are all well versed in Western thought too) sit at her feet, literally and receive the teaching from her lips in the English tongue concerning their own religion as authoritative, and to be received, and when she speaks with certainty, not to be questioned.—From scepticism in the few miracles mentioned in the Bible, twenty years ago in England, to belief in far greater miracles occurring in India, and elsewhere, hourly, is a transition of mind few Westerns will credit. But such is her present belief. Men and women, in this physical body, can immaterialise, as it is termed, at will, and fly through space to help some fellow being in distress. If you don't believe it, she says it is because you are not in a sufficiently developed spiritual condition to receive it—she has seen it. Divinity can be imparted to a stone by one of the myriads of great ones, or masters. Rishis can be seen by those whose spiritual vision is clear enough, to descend, and ascend, wherever religious ceremonies are performed, and many other miracles, greater than these, the "teacher" declares are beheld daily. In fact they are the ordinary surroundings of the life she now lives. "Jacob's ladder" "Balaam's ass" and "Jonah the whale" are small things compared with the miracles Theosophists believe in. But I only desire to mark the contrast in the subject of my article since the time I first heard her.

These things I learned at informal meetings, when her faithful disciples asked for information, and instruction.—But the three lectures I heard, were on the reform of the present unsatisfactory state of Hinduism, caused by a long period of spiritual declension, rise (in consequence) of materialism, and all the unlawful accretions, which have grown up around it. The subjects comprised—"Temples, Priests and Worship."—"The Caste system,"—and "Womanhood." Thorny subjects indeed! for a Westerner to deal with in the City of Benares, for her audiences were not all docile disciples, they were mixed assemblies, and I question whether any other individual from the West, would have dared to take up these subjects, and deal with them, as she did, pointing out abuses, yes, and denouncing them in strong terms, and suggesting remedies, some of them very far reaching. I have no doubt her sex, and present religious profession, were a safeguard in a measure, but they would have availed little, had her treatment of them not been wise in the extreme. And here is where her genius; her vast knowledge of men and things; her long practice speaking; her mastery and in general, and in detail of all the questions with which she dealt; her faultless elocution; and her sublime oratory delivered in the slow measured parliamentary style, came in, as unfailing aids to command attention to prevent latent opposition, and render her great oratorical efforts successful.

It was simply magnificent to hear her open up each subject, treading very softly as she led up each abuse, or ceremony, foreign to the beautiful ideal of what she conceived to be Ancient Hinduism. Ascending in cadences with gradual crescendo, lingering, and quivering upon each successive note, the while feeling the pulse of her audience with unparalleled skill, until with unerring judgment, she observed a tacit acquiescence on each point, then fell her thunderbolt of righteous ire in one grand burst of eloquence, reveberating through the hall, and mingling with the deafening applause of the audience. And so on, until she had completed a lecture of over an hour's duration. And—to change the simile—I did not observe her miss fire once during the three lectures I am referring to. And then her perorations—generally in the form of appeals—were superb. The substance of the last was something like the following:—

"I have laid before you these grave matters as best I can, I can do no more. On you rests the responsibility of carrying them out, and giving effect to them. Choose ye! If you take these questions up as a labour of love, and being about these much needed reforms—then shall our loved India shine forth before all the world in her ancient glory, as a land of spirituality and light. Refuse the responsibility, and then, ah! then; there will be nothing left for her but decay, and death. Her ancient glory shall be taken from you, and given to another nation, and all that will be left will be the light of her funeral pyre:—Choose ye!—It is because I love India that I thus beseech, and implore you, to take up this work! It is for this I labour, it is for this I give my life, it is all I have to give. While I have breath I shall not cease to labour for her glory, and her good. My heart may break, as I look upon her decay, because her sons will not put forth a hand to save her. My heart may break! but while it throbs within my breast, it shall be devoted to the service of India—Choose ye!—and may the great gods help you to decide aright."

Such then is the contrast between the Mrs. Annie Besant of twenty years ago, and the Mrs. Annie Besant of to-day, and surely it is a wide one. I thought sometimes I noticed a reserve of feeling as she spoke, and that her protestations to devotions, and love, for India, caused her an effort, at any rate I did not observe any of that spontaneous emotion which we have noticed when profession of love unto death is made.

Concerning her theories of occultism, and theosophy, I have nothing to say here. I do not believe them. But her ideals of a life on this plane, are high, and noble, and if embodied in the every-day life of Indians, or any other people, will raise them above anything we see around us at the present day.

I think Mrs. Annie Besant a great English woman, with a mind, and intellect, if equalled, certainly unsurpassed by any living woman. Whether she is making the best use of it is another question.

MUSSAFIR.

## THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Art Society was held last evening at the Elphinstone College for the purpose of passing the accounts of last year, and of electing the members of the new committee. Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, was called to the chair. The acting secretary, Mr. Narottum Morarjee Goculdas, submitted the accounts of last year, which showed that the balance of last year was Rs. 3,096-9-7; the annual subscriptions amounted to Rs. 960; the fee for life membership from one member to Rs. 100; the prize money collected from members to Rs. 1,130; and the interest to Rs. 87-4-0, making a total of Rs. 5,373-13-7. The balance deposited with the Bank came to Rs. 4,000; the amount at credit of current account was Rs. 719-14-5; which, with petty miscellaneous expenditure, made up the total of Rs. 5,373-13-7. The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Phipson, seconded by Mr. F. C. Rimington, the accounts of the last year were passed. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mrs. H. M. Phipson were appointed scrutinisers to examine the voting papers for the election of the new committe. Thanks were accorded to the honorary secretary, the honorary treasurer and auditor of the Society for last year.

The result of scruting of the voting papers was as follows:—President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe; vice president, Mr. Cecil Burns; members of committee, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Messrs H. M. Phipson, D. J. Tata, Colonel Olivier, Mr. A. N. Dalvi, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Yorke-Smith, F. C. Rimington, Mr. Isack Benjamin; treasurer, Mr. E. M. Slater; honorary secretary, Mr. Narottum Morarji Goculdas. It was unanimously resolved that the next Exhibition will take place at the school of Art on the 14th March next. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## NEW UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR PARSEE STUDENTS.

AT their next meeting the Senate of the Bombay University will consider an offer of Rs. 6,000, in three and a half per cent. Government paper, from Mrs. Byramji Nusserwanjee Koyajee, for the foundation of a scholarship and a silver medal in the name of her husband, the late Surgeon-Captain Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee of her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, to be awarded annually to the Parsee candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science.

Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L. M., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the scholarship and medal:—A Scholarship, to be called "The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 189 per annum, and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination, or any other examination which in future may be recognised as necessary for admission to the Grant Medical College, with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science from among the Parsi candidates, on condition that he prosecutes his medical studies with a view to obtain a Medical Degree in a college or Institution recognised in Medicine by the University of Bombay. A silver medal, to be called "The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Silver Medal," of the value of Rs. 10, shall also be presented to the candidate on the same conditions.

## PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the annual sports of the members of the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana, were continued on the same ground as on Saturday. Despite the threatening appearance of the weather there was a goodly attendance of spectators. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers contributed largely towards enlivening the proceedings. The programme consisted of fifteen items. For three events, *viz* 100 yards handicap, final quarter mile handicap and 120 yards hurdle race handicap, which were reserved for members, cups were offered by Mr. Sargant, Mr. Trevithick and Mr. Wenden, respectively. In addition to this there were a number of money prizes. At the conclusion of the sports the members of the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana, gave a dance on the ground. The following were the results of various races:—

100 yards Handicap, for boys from 10 to 14 years of age (members)—B. Gurr, 1; B. Furbisher, 2; F. Gurr, 3.

75 Yards Skipping Handicap, for girls from 10 to 14 years of age (members)—Elsie Pennock, 1; Daisy Johnson, 2; Minnie Clerkson and Ella Johnson tie. 3.

75 Yards Handicap, for boys from 6 to 10 years of age (members)—L. Harrison, 1; J. Barrett, 2; W. Malone, 3.

100 Yards Handicap, Final (members)—H. Hotz 1, W. King 2; C. Ribeiro.

75 Yards Handicap, for girls from 6 to 10 years of age (members)—Grace Gurr, 1: Mary Malone, 2; Maggie Chatterton 3.

Native Obstacle Race Handicap—Annaji Hari, 1; Harry Ganu, 2; Abdul Latif, 3.

Quarter Mile Handicap (members)—H. Hotz, 1; H. King, 2; W. King, 3.

50 Yards Handicap, for girls under 6 years (members)—L. Harrison, ; Florin Burdett, 2; Patie Malone, 3;

Obstacle Race Handicap, for boys under 14 years (open)—Percy Clerk, 1; G. Patterson, 2; L. Harrison, 3;

120 Yards Hurdle Race Handicap (members) G. Lyons, 1; C. Malone, 2; H.

100 Yards Handicap, for girls any age up to 14 years (open)—Florin Jammett, 1; Beatie Herbert, 2; Dottie McDermott 3.

1-2 Mile open Handicap—C. Malone, 1; W. Connell, 2; W. Calvert, 3.

1 Mile Bicycle Handicap (open)—W. Twiss, 1; W. J. Connell, 2; Colman Fadu, 3.

Victoria Cross Race (Bicycle)—There were 12 prizes, and the sum of money was divided amongst all the competitors.

Native Obstacle Race.—Annaji Hari, 1; Hari Ganu 2; Rama Kondi, 3.

## DYNAMITING FISH IN THE NILGIRIS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Nilgiri Game Association received information last week that as many as 1,000 fish of sorts, small and large, had been dynamited in the Pykara River, between that place and Neddivuttum, and that the fish thus killed had been offered for sale to and purchased by people living in the neighbourhood of Pykara. Some natives of the Rowther caste trading between Ootacamund and Gudalur are suspected of being concerned in the mischief, and fresh bones of fish eaten were seen lying suspiciously about the police station at Pykara suggesting that if the police have not been concerned in the offence they must at least know who have been selling fish illegally obtained. Mr. Hadfield is making searching inquires on the subject. Heavy penalties attach, under the Game Law of the district, to dynamiting fish in protected streams.—"Nilgiri News."

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THE strength of the Volunteer Force in the Punjab on the 31st December 1900 was 125 officers and 2,450 rank and file, or 2,575 in all, of which 2,295 in all were efficient. This is a small increase in the strength on the 31st December 1899, when the total of all ranks was 2,490 with, however, an efficient strength of 2,304, or nine more than at the end of last year. The figures have remained much at a level from some time past, which seems to show that all those in the Punjab inclined to volunteer already belong to one or other of the three corps existing. The difficulty of obtaining officers is as great as ever. It may be said to be in the acute stage.

## THE BISHOP-ELECT OF NAGPUR.

AFTER the usual service in the Nagpur Cathedral on Saturday at which his Honor the Lieut-Governor of the N. W. P. and Oudh was present, the members of the Catholic Community of Nagpure assembled in the College Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity, for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to the Right Reverend J. M. Crochet on his elevation to the vacant Bishopric of the Diocese of Nagpur. His Lordship was accompanied by all the Revd. Fathers of the Mission present in the station. The following address was then read by Mr. J. Owen Brown:—

My Lord,—The joyful intelligence of your Lordship's appointment to the vacant Bishopric of this Diocese was announced to us by our worthy chaplain (the Reverend Father Foulex) on Saturday the 4th instant. Some of the members of the flock, who a few days previous heard whispers of your Lordship's selection have already sent to your Lordship their individual congratulations by wire. The members of the community have, however, assembled here this day to offer with feelings of great joy their most hearty congratulations on your elevation to that high dignity which by Divine Providence and by favour of the Holy See has been vouchsafed to you; and in doing so, we beg that your Lordship will accept them as an humble tribute of the great esteem and regard in which your Lordship's name is so deservedly held by the Catholics of this Station.

It would be quite out of place, if not disrespectful, for a community of lay members to criticize adversely the fitness of the person selected as a successor to the distinguished and much respectful Monsiequeun Pelvat, but if we are permitted to offer a remark we think that the mantle has fallen on the right shoulders, for in your capacity as Vicar General your Lordship has also an intimate knowledge of the needs of the diocese; and although the charge of this important office will impose on your Lordship duties of a very trying and arduous nature, yet the fact, that you are aided by a zealous and sympathetic band of missionaries will, we feel sure, be an encouragement to your Lordship in the performance of those duties. Moreover, in accordance with the earnest exhortation of the Reverend Father Fouler, the community has since heard of your nomination prayed fervently, and will continue to pray, that the Almighty may be pleased to bestow on your Lordship all the necessary graces to enable you to discharge with success the functions of your Lordships high Office, and that your Lordship's episcopacy may be a long and prosperous one.

In conclusion, we are delighted to think that we shall have the happiness of being present at the consecration of your Lordship, which, we understand, will take place at Nagpur very shortly.

His Lordship, in reply, thanked the congregation for the kind expressions conveyed in their address. He felt his present position to be similar to that of a boy in the shoes of a grown-up man, inasmuch as he realized that be was not equal to the overwhelming and responsible duties which would devolve on him in his new office. He derived consolation from the assurance that his congregation would help him with their prayers, which would secure for him the necessary grace and strength for continuing the work which his lamented predecessor had inaugurated. His Lordship added that though he had been selected to succeed the late Dn. Pelvat he would not aspire to replace that illustrious prelate, but if he were unable to wield the sword of Goliath he would endeavour to swing the sling of David and it would be sufficient if he carried to completion the work of improvement of the Mission schemes, which had been formulated by his predecessors. His Lordship concluded by announcing that his consecration would be at Madras in consequence of the inability of the aged Archbishop to undertake the long and tiresome journey to Nagpur.

## ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAD IN BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD, G.C.S.I., of Baroda, accompanied by his Maharani and one of their sons arrived at Baroda early on Sunday morning by the mail train from Bombay. The arrival of the train was announced by the booming of guns and the playing of the Band. Great preparations were made some days previously to give them a public reception, although his Highness often prefers to leave and return privately. The heir apparent and his younger brother retuned yesterday and the Princess and the youngest son returned about three weeks ago. The whole populace turned out one hour before train time, 7 a.m., to give them a very hearty reception and get a glimpse of their faces, which is considered auspicious by religious and loyal people, especially to-day which happens to be Makar Sankrant day. The whole road from the railway station to the Laxmi Vilas Palace was lined on both sides by the State troops, elephants Kotwal horses etc., richly caprisoned and at about half a dozen places crowds of different classes of the people had assembled to give cheers of welcome and present flowers and pan supari. As usual buntings and flags of varigated colours decorated the roads and buildings. The school children were stationed at different places along the road to sing verses of welcome. Nature was propitious too, for a good shower of rain fell. In took the Maharaja a full hour to reach the Palace. The station platform was filled to overcrowding and all the Sirdars, Darakdars, Officers, Mahajans and Ryots' faces beamed with pleasure at the safe arrival of their Royal Family home.

In the afternoon there was a grand Durbar in the beautiful hall of the palace for the Makar Sankrant day when Til Gul was received and given with Pan supari and attur gulab. This ceremony was preceded by seven deputations of welcome and congratulation from the different sections of the community at the recovery of her Highness the Maharani from the illness which was the principal cause of their going to Europe. The deputations read out and presented addresses to which his Highness the Maharaja gave a general reply. That her Highness had completely recovered and that their Highnesses and the Royal children had returned hale and hearty, gave pleasure to all.

## THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund still continues to receive remittances from abroad which are very acceptable as considerable portions of the northern and central divisions of the Bombay presidency will continue to suffer distress for many months more and will probably require all that is likely to be available for charitable relief.

The recent receipts by the fund have been Rs. 80,000 from the Lancashire County Fund; Rs. 8,600 from Liverpool; Rs. 3,300 from Southport and Rs. 6,700, from Glasgow. Melbourne too has sent Rs. 10,000; Queensland Rs. 3,000 and Philadelphia Rs. 4,600. The Lancashire County Fund is now closed after contributing to India's distress the very handsome sum of Rs. 16,57 036. This is independent of Rs. 4,57,320 from Liverpool, and Rs. 34,850 from Southport which the Viceroy represented in Parliament for many years.

India has every reason to be grateful to Lancashire for her most generous assistance. These bring the total of the Fund up to nearly 144 lakhs of which about 11 1-2 lakhs are still undistributed and available for the distress in Bombay and for providing where necessary for famine orphans.

Interesting information has been forwarded from Japan regarding the contribution of about Rs. 22,000 from that country which we recently referred to. It appears that the appeal which produced this gift was purely native Japanese in its origin and that the money was made up of many small contributions children giving their pocket-money and women their hair pins for the relief of distress in what was described in the appeal as the mother country with reference to the origin of Bhuddism the prevailing religion of Japan.

The Central Executive Committee, with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, intend, owing to the distress still subsisting in parts of the Bombay Presidency to keep the fund open until the end of March.

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THE court-martial of Private Nairn of the Cameronians, who was tried for murder at Pecking was concluded on Tuesday the 8th. Private Robert Nairn, who had been drinking heavily, stabbed Private McPhail of the 26th November last, and the wounded man died in hospital on the following day. The crime was attended by circumstances which make it tragic beyond the ordinary. The accused seems to have borne hitherto a good character in the regiment, and the crime was committed when he was practically mad and not responsible for his actions. The man he murdered was his own chum, with whom he had no quarrel, and who, when he was dying, did his best to exonerate Nairn. The court has not yet pronounced sentence.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

THE REDUCTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the budget, the immediate question before the meeting being the motion by Mr. M. B. Barbhaya that the town duties be passed at Rs. 11,00,000 and the amendment by Dr. Viegas that the town duties on grain and firewood be further reduced by Rs. 1,75,000.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil continuing the debate supported the amendment.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail opposed the amendment, urging that the Corporation should not throw away all the money they had in hand. If they had not had something in hand, when plague appeared they could not have met the charges that were thrown upon them. The so called poor had benefitted by the reduction of taxation to the extent of 33 per cent, while the poor house owners had only benefitted to the extent of six per cent (laughter).

Dr. Katrak said that if high taxation was an evil and caused prices to rise, fluctuating taxation was a greater evil for then people did not know how prices would go. If they further reduced these town duties would they be in a position next year to go on without increasing? The Government of India would not be influenced by the condition of their balances in the matter of assistance towards plague charges. If they decided to give them anything for plague charges it would be on the merits of the case and not because they had cleared off their balance in hand.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in regard to the argument that a large balance would prevent Government giving them assistance said Government contributed towards plague charges not because the Corporation had no surplus cash balance, but because at that time they had raised their taxation to the maximum and there were no resources left. A financier like Mr. Wacha said they should not reduce taxation below a certain minimum and on this matter he (the speaker) preferred to be guided by the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Wacha than by Dr. Viegas, who like himself had very little knowledge of finance (laughter).

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula said he sought for guidance, Mr. Wacha congratulated the Commissioner on the budget and then pointed out that he could have had a better budget by retrenching. The Standing Committee had rightly reduced the water tax but there were congratulations for the Commissioner and no congratulations for the Standing Committee. After further observations the speaker said he could not support the amendment of Dr. Viegas.

Mr. Khote said he had spoken with three or four petty grain dealers and they told him that the benefit of the further reduction in the grain duty would only be felt by rich dealers and exporters, while the poor dealers and poor people would derive no benefit from it.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin also opposed the amendment. Mr. Shroff said the views of the eminent member for Mandvie (Dr. Viagas) were correct from a political and economic point of view and if he had been trained to free trade principles he was quite justified in advocating the reduction and even the abolition of town duties. But it must be remembered that the Legislature had fixed certain sources of income for the Municipality. The Corporation might assent to the reasonable reduction recommended by the Commissioner and supported by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee thought the Commissioner ought to be thanked for preparing such a budget and the Corporation would be wise in adopting the original motion.

Mr. Wacha said in reference to the statement which he submitted to the last meeting, he only wanted to point out that as the lapsed grants had been mounting higher and higher some more cautious estimate of revenue and expenditure should be made from year to year. In regard to the town duties the duty on grain had averaged during the past few years only Rs. 1,60,000 and he did not think in future years it would go much beyond that. Whatever might be the incidence of the duty it would not be safe to further reduce it by another two annas

The Commissioner said that the budget had to be looked at as a whole and if anybody came forward with a proposal to reduce taxation in one direction he should be ready to restore the equilibrium by proposing increases in other directions. Therefore if Dr. Viegas and Mr. Hormusjee wished to make these large reductions they ought to have given notices of motions to point out other sources of income or to raise the general tax, as certain expenses had to be met. In regard to the balances, Dr. Viegas brought forward certain reasons as to why the Corporation should keep no balances at the last meeting, but they were conclusively demolished by the Hon Mr. Ibrahim and he was very much surprised to hear Mr. Hormusjee repeat them that day. If the argument that their balances were exhausted was to be used with the Government surely they could point to the fact that taxation had been remitted. If the Corporation said they had no balance Government could say, "But you could have had a balance by increasing your taxation and taking your plague charges out of that." There could be no doubt that they must have a very considerable balance in hand to run the Municipality. The minimum fixed by law was one lakh of rupees but everybody knew it was absolutely impossible to work on a balance like that. In the first place they had to pay to the Improvement Trust on the 1st April five lakhs of rupees. Then they had interest charges coming in also in the first week in April amounting to four lakhs of rupees for interest on the council debts and some other interest besides. There they had nine lakhs and how would they stand with a balance of one lakh? Would all these people wait until they had collected all the taxes? In addition to that every prudent concern would like to have a certain sum in reserve. There were many cases in which they wanted it. They wanted to reduce taxation this year. Perhaps if their financial operations worked out better than they expected they might be able to keep taxation at the same level next year. The Local Government in the same way was compelled by the Government of India to keep a certain minimum and they were not allowed to budget for a lower balance than twenty lakhs of rupees. He did not think the Corporation would be safe with a balance of less than twenty lakhs and he would not have agreed this year to proposing any deficit but for the fact that during the years of plague taxation had been high and therefore he thought they ought to proceed rather slowly to build up their reserve. For the current year they probably had a surplus of between four and five lakhs but he did not agree with Mr. Wacha that it was necessary next year to make the budget in the revenue and expenditure exactly balance. They could not say that because they had a surplus last year they would have a surplus this year. Their estimate for the current year was very much more accurate than the one for last year, and he thought the one for the succeeding year would be very much more accurate still. With curtailments that had been made they could not expect to have a very large balance next year and it would be a matter for congratulation if they were able to budget more closely. Although the estimates showed surplus cash of sixteen lakhs of rupees they must remember that they had advanced Rs. 10,60,000 on account of plague and to that extent it was not a true estimate. But if eventually the resolution of the Corporation making that a capital charge were passed the amount would be recouped, but if that was not done and Government gave them no assistance that sum would have to be written off and their surplus balance would be reduced by that amount.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was rejected and the original motion adopting the town duties as estimated in the budget was adopted.

AN AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya moved that the water-tax be passed at Rs. 19,06,000.

The following notice of an amendment to the above proposal was given by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee:—"That the water-tax supplied by meter be reduced to five annas per 1000 gallons. (2) That the water-tax by valuation be reduced to 3 per cent, and that the estimated income on water taxation be reduced from Rs. 19,06,000 to Rs. 16,24,000."

The President said that the first part of the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Hormusjee said that at the last meeting immediately after the proceedings had terminated, he lodged with the Secretary an amended amendment,—and he believed that it would be notified to members in due course.

The President said that the amended amendment should have been received at the meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee: It was lodged with the Secretary on the day of the meeting.

The President said that as it was not received at the meeting, Mr. Hormusjee was not then in a position to submit it to the Corporation except with their sanction.

Mr. Hormusjee's amended amendment was as under:—

"That the Corporation hereby determine that subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in the Act, the water-tax leviable on buildings and lands under the section of the Act, shall be levied for the year 1901-1902 at the rate of 3 per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively. That the Corporation are of opinion that the revenue from water supply by meter measurement except for trade purposes should be calculated on a rate of 5 annas per 1,000 gallons only. That the budget estimate of revenue from water including the charges for water used for municipal purposes be passed at Rs. 16,24,000."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim did not think that it was in the power of the Corporation to allow such an amendment to be considered.

Mr. Shroff suggested that the simplest course under the circumstances was to postpone the consideration of the question until the next meeting, when the amended amendment could be brought forward and discussed.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin proposed that the consideration of the question of water tax be postponed till Mon

day week. He said that a discussion on the question ought not to be stifled.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposal, and it was carried.

Mr. Hormasjee then announced that he would move his amended amendment at the next meeting.

The Corporation after passing several items of income in the budget, adjourned till Monday next.

## A FRONTIER VENDETTA.

A CRIME resembling the vendettas of Corsica has just been brought to light at a village near Peshin, on the Frontier. A young man on his way to Peshin was waylaid by three Baluchi Syeds, all relatives, and brutally murdered. The motive for this crime is a blood feud which has existed between the two families for generations. As the unfortunate man was crossing a ravine he was set upon unawares and murdered, though not before he had severely wounded one of his assailants. The latter also killed the murdered man's donkey by cutting its throat, after which they dug a deep grave, in which they first placed their victim's body, casting the animal on top of it. On these the friends spread the dead man's cloak, and then filled the grave in with earth. In course of time the spot was tilled and sown with barley, which germinated before the crime was discovered. This occurred owing to the revelations made by a youth related to the murderers who had offended him, and who to spite them revealed the crime, which he saw from a place of concealment. The crime will be referred to a tribal council, but the heaviest penalty which will be inflicted is a fine of Rs. 1,500 as blood money, with a short period of imprisonment.

## LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is believed that the many friends of the late Lord William Beresford would desire that there should be some permanent memorial of him in the country to which he devoted the best years of his life. A committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen has been formed to raise subscriptions for the purpose, the amount of subscriptions being limited to Rs. 16.

The form which the memorial should take will be decided later on. Meantime those who wish to subscribe are invited to send their subscriptions to the Bank of Calcutta, Ld.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E.; Col. P. K. L. Beaver, Mr. G. R. Irwin, C. S. I.; Mr. W. Holmes, Captn. E. E. Grimston; Col. J. A. Miley C. S. I.; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K. C. I. E.; Hon'ble Sir Henry T. Prinsep, Kt; Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble E. Baring; Lt.-Col. C. H. Fenn, R. A. M. C., C. I. E.; Mr. S. Margrett, Mr. H. Hensman, C. I. E.; Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. H. Elworthy, Mr. J. G. Dickson, and Mr. D. King.

## INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay inspected yesterday morning on the maidan the whole of the troops in the garrison. The regiments that took part in the parade, which was a ceremonial one, were the Royal Artillery, the 1st Norfolk Regiment, the Second Bombay Grenadiers and the 21st Bombay Infantry. The parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Ventris, who was accompanied by Colonel Riddell, Assistant Adjudant Gereral and Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The troops were drawn up at 7-30 a. m. facing the West, the massed bands being in the rear, General Low, accompanied by General Barlow, Adjutant General and Captain Baynes Aide-de-Camp, arrived on the maidan and was received with a general salute. After inspecting the troops, the Lieutenant General wished the Norfolk, who leave Bombay for Dum Dum, good-bye. The regiments then marched past the saluting base and proceeded to their quarters.

## INSTALLATION OF CANONS.

The installation of Hon. Canons takes place at the Cathedral this afternoon, at 4-15 p.m.

The Bishop's charge will be delivered at 4-30 to which the public are cordially invited.

The Diocesan Conference at the Town Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th instant, 10 to 1 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m., to which all Church Laymen are invited and askedto take part in the discussion.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

4 p.m.—Roll-call of the Clergy, who, with the exception of those previously excused, are required to be personally present; and exhibition of letters of orders, licences, and other papers relating to their appointments to the Registrar of the Diocese.

4-30 p.m.—Charge the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The clergy cited will appear, by desire of the bishop, in their cassocks, and the gowns and hoods of their degrees.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Thomas' Cathedral.

10 a.m.—Conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall, Bombay. Opening address by the Lord Bishop.

10 a.m.—1 p.m. Subject—"Work amongst soldiers in India." Major C. B. Mayne, R.E. and Rev. P. B. Horne (Senior Chaplain) readers; Captain G. W. Palin, I. S. C., speaker.

2 p.m.—Luncheon for the clergy at Government House by the kind invitation of T. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote.

4-7 p.m.—Subject—"Effect of the Government Educational System on the Natives of India from a Missionary point of view." Rev. C. W. Thorne, C. M. S. & N. G. Welinkar, readers. Rev. C. L. Rivington, speaker.

## WAS HE FOLLOWED?

THERE was nobody following William Perring, yet his fear, or feeling, that his movements were being tracked made him shake like a dry leaf on a tree. And so it would anybody. Nothing is more scaring than the thought of danger from secret enemies. Why, man have gone mad over the mere read of them.

But Perring had no reason to suppose he was followed; in truth he knew it couldn't be; his memory and his conscience assured him of that.

Here's the story; you can see how matters were for yourself. Perring as dock labourer; he lives at 45, Duke Street, Devonport, and is thirty-nine years old. That he is naturally a strong and healthy man goes without argument; otherwise he wouldn't be a dock labourer; it isn't a calling for week chaps.

Well, up to April, 1899, he was up to his work: sound in mind and limb. Then he began to feel mean and stale. He says he had a nasty tightness and heaviness about his chest, and his victuals settled down inside of him like a lump of lead in soft ground; and he took to having spells of heart palpitation that shook him as the engine shakes a ship when the screw kicks out of water.

He managed, did poor Perring, to pull through his day's work and then got home and down on the sofa as quick as he could. His supper was ready, but he had no use for it, he couldn't eat.

In telling all this one day—the 30th of November 1899, it was—Perring said, "My body ached all over, and I got so nervous and irritable I couldn't bear to have my own children about me. I was that touchy and miserable, I merely wanted to be let alone.

"Gradually I got so bad that when out on the dock the idea would come into my head that I was followed, and I'd shake like a leaf.

"The doctor said I was suffering from indigestion, and that my nervousness and weakness all came from that; but he wasn't able to help me.

"Then one of my mates said, 'Why dont you try Mother Seigel's Syrup! It cured me of the same thing.'

"So I got a small bottle, and it did me some good, and I thought if I kept on using it I might be a well man yet. Any way I resolved to give it a chance.

"As I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup—and a good 'mother' to lots of poor sufferers she is—I felt better and better. The tightness and weight at my chest went away, and I ate my food and enjoyed it as I used to do.

"In all took Mother Seigel's Syrup several weeks and then I stopped; and now I am as well as ever I was in my life."

Perring (good luck be with him!) is down on the dock regularly on work days, and the only thing that "follows" him is the regret that this mate didn't shout out, "Mother Seigel's Syrup!" in the month of April, 1899.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### COLLAPSE OF THE CHEQUE BANK.

### THE DIRECTION OF TRADE.

### THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

AFTER a useful and honourable career of twenty-seven years the Cheque Bank has found itself compelled by an extraordinary combination of circumstances to close its doors. The bank is absolutely solvent, and every creditor will be paid in full; but its very usefulness has proved its downfall. When the Cheque Bank system came into operation in 1873, with a scheme for the issuing of guaranteed cheques which could be negotiated with almost the same facility as Bank of England notes, there was apparently a boundless sphere of commercial utility in front of it. From the first it met with widespread favour. It filled a large need, and as the scope of it became more largely known, and the public became aware that the face-value of every cheque issued had been previously paid over to the bank, the familiar perforated form found its way all over the world, and was readily accepted everywhere. Then the inevitable forger came upon the scene with artistically executed reproductions of the bank's cheques, and drove a briving business at the bank's expense. "One gang of swindlers," say the directors in a circular which has just been issued to the shareholdors, "usually travelled with books of forged cheques round the Continent and cashed them at the bank's numerous agents in different towns at the same time. Forgeries have also been perpetrated in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the result has been that banks whom it took years and a large expenditure of capital to get to act as cashing agents for Cheque Bank cheques of presentation have now declined to do so in as many as 264 towns."

The competition of the Post Office issue of postal notes has also had its effect on the business of the Cheque Bank; but it might conceivably have survived its competitors had the ubiquitous forger not marked it down for his prey. These causes combined, however, have had such an effect upon customer's balances and deposits that for two years past the business has been carried on at a loss, and, despite the strenuous efforts of the directors to recover lost ground, they have been compelled to come to the conclusion that the Cheque Bank has outlived its day. The last straw seems to have been the action now pending, which seeks to saddle the bank with the responsibility for the forged cheques which other banks and agents have cashed a responsibility which the Cheque Bank, acting on legal advice has disavowed. The directors consider that in the best interests of the bank's shareholders the concern should be voluntarily wound up, and they have accordingly called a meeting for that purpose; and they will apply to the Chancery Division for an order putting the liquidation of the bank under the supervision of the Court. The bank's nominal capital is £123,292, of which £57,632 is paid up, and the guarantee fund amounts to £65,000. The majority of the bank's investment are in Two-and-Three-Quarter per Cent. Consols, India Three-and-a-Half per Cents., Bank of England National War Loan, and India Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock; and though the war has depreciated the value of all securities—especially Consols, of which the bank holds £33,000—the directors believe there will be no necessity, if the liquidation is economically carried out, for making a call on the ordinary shareholders, while it is anticipated that there will be a return of money on capital account. The director's final observation is that "the Cheque Bank system is a thing of the past, and owing to the facility with which the bank's cheques can be forged and cashed in any part of the world, it would be impossible to continue trading without running a risk which, with the experience of the past two years, would not be justified."

The influence of international sentiment upon the volume and direction of trade between country and country is the subject of an interesting digression in the annual report, just issued, of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce. The immediate occasion of it is, of course, the war in South Africa. It is noticed with satisfaction that the growth which has been going on for several years in the exports of Dutch productions to England has not been interrupted by the widely different views of the war prevailing here and in Holland, that the amount of them taken by this country last year was of the value of £10,584,516, and that in 1900 the progress has continued. It may be, says the report, that the English people have taken umbrage at our undisguised abhorrence of their proceedings in South Africa, yet they go on buying our commodities in continually increasing quantity. Sympathy or aversion, it is concluded, has very little practical effect in international business, for "where is the consuming public that would persist in refusing to buy cheap and genuine merchandise made in a unsympathetic country!" Another instance in support of this view is adduced. When dissatisfaction prevailed in Denmark owing to the Germanising policy pursued not long ago in North Sleswick, several Dutch manufacturers and merchants endeavoured to increase their trade in Denmark at the expense of the Germans, but the result was in most cases a severe disappointment. No doubt examples may be found in plenty of temporary diversion of trade owing to momentary outbursts of national or race feeling, but these have rarely, if ever, a permanent influence, and most people will agree with the Amsterdam Chamber in holding that no community will desist for any considerable length of time from buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market."

At the invitation of Alderman Lennard, Mayor of Leicester, an important gathering of gentlemen representing the leather industries of the country took place last week at Leicester. The main object was to stimulate the backward and decaying tanning industry and the extended use of English tanned leathers in home industries by the production of the finer grades of leather, a practical monopoly of which is now held by the United States. As a practical illustration of the state of things which prevails it was pointed out that more than three-fourths of the leather consumed in the boot and shoe trade at Leicester is of American manufacture. This has been brought about by the exigencies of trade and the necessity for producing goods of a finer grade, of softer and more pliable materials, and of lighter weight, combined with durability. Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., the Master of the Leather Seller's Company, the Master of the Cordwainers' Company, Dr. Gordon Parker, Professor Procter, Sir John Turney, Sir James Woodhouse, M. P., Sir Thomas Wright, and Alderman Royce, president of the National Federation of Boot Manufacturers, took part in the proceedings, which were attended by about 150 gentlemen actively engaged in the conduct and management of large works in various centres. The leading boot and shoe factories and warehouses were visited, and at night the Mayor of Leicester gave a dinner at the Museum Buildings.

The exceptional prosperity of the Austrian mercantile marine during the present year, due chiefly to the Transvaal war, the Chinese troubles, and the English coal crisis, has doubtless contributed largely to the energy and hopefulness with which the development of the South African market is being pursued in this country. It is evidently anticipated that Austria will be able to compete successfully for a portion of its rapidly increasing trade with England, Germany and America. Consignments, of meal flour and timber have already been despatched thither, and the next steamers of the new Austrain Lloyd service will convey a quantity of sleepers, rails, and other materials. A close watch would seem to be kept on the demand for those articles, as well as for railway coaches, provisions, &c. Austrian manufacturers and merchants are semi-officially advised to establish branches in the various South African centres with the object of recovering the trade in Austrian products and in goods for the Austrian market, which is now in the hands of foreigners. It is confidently expected that the Austrian Lloyd will rise to the occasion and place itself on an equality with foreign navigation companies, and more particularly with the German East African line, by providing new steamers specially adapted for subtropical voyages. As its route is the speediest and cheapest to South Africa, it would then have a prospect of a ultimately attracting the traffic of other central European countries.

The "Imparcial" of Madrid, in discussing the lately appointed Commision of Inquiry into Spanish railway tariffs, urges on the agricultural, industrial, and commercial classes the duty of assisting the Commissioners, whose sittings will continue until the end of the present month, by the evidence of practical experience. As examples of the irregularities and inconsistencies of existing rates are quoted unduly favourable terms accorded to articles of luxury, the heavy charges on agricultural produce, which, owing to its natural weight and bulk and to the fall of prices, this class of merchandise is no longer able to support, and the varying scales of rating on different railways, which apparently regulate their tariffs in inverse proportion to the cost of working. Revision, it is urged, would in the end benefit the railways themselves by causing an increase of traffic, which is to a great extent, paralysed by the abuses of the present system.

Various attempts have been made in Germany to devise a means whereby the destructive influence exerted by the passage of heavy electric tram-cars upon asphalt pavements may be counteracted. Hitherto, says a German trade review, these endeavours have been without definite result, but much has been said lately in praise of a system which is shortly to be subjected to a practical test in Berlin. Contrary to ordinary practice, in which the tram lines are laid immediately upon a foundation of concrete, further resting in direct contact with the superimposed asphalt, the new method consists in laying the rails upon a bed of coarse gravel and running a line of hardwood blocks along either side. Experience has taught that ordinary pavements with gravel and stone foundations in place of concrete offer the greatest resistance to the influence of electric cars. It is assumed that the gravel or stone allows the rails more play, which is advantageous in that, despite great care in their manufacture, it is impossible to ensure exact uniformity with the gauge of the cars. The new method is also relied upon to reduce the noise caused by the cars running over the lines.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. F. D. MASTER.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:—On Saturday a meeting was held at the Theosophical Society's hall at the present an Address to Mr. F. D. Master, B. A. Principal of the Tutorial Matriculation class. Prof. N. B. Ranade, B. A., presided. The audience consisted chiefly of the former and present pupils of Mr. Master. After Mr. M. R. Chichgar had read and formally presented the address to Mr. Master, some of the old pupils and friends of the Institution addressed the meeting, amongst them being Messrs. Ezikiel, B. F. Barrucha, S. Sundur, R. F. Barrucha, Beramgore and H. D. Santook. All the students bore very high testimony to the excellent work which Mr. Master was doing in his class to secure the success of his students in the various examinations. Mr. Master in reply, said this demonstration on the part of his pupils would have the effect of encouraging him to perform his duties, if possible, better in the future. A cupboard containing apparatus for chemical experiments, an office-clock for the use of the class, and a terrestrial and celestial globe were gifts which he would ever value. The president also spoke congratulating the students on the great success of the meeting which had been convened to do honour to their master. He said that the teacher's profession afforded few pecuniary temptations to the best men to enter it, and those who had entered were worthy of such honour and gratitude shown by that meeting. The meeting dissolved after votes of thanks to the President, the committee of the Theosophical Society and the special committee who had charge of the meeting, and much of its success is due to Mr. Vinayak Shantaram, the honorary secretary.

The following is a copy of the address:—

Two years have elapsed since a meeting similar to the one on this occasion was held by your previous students in your honour with the expressed purpose of conveying to you their feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the ardent zeal and enthusiasm you had manifested in preparing them for their examination. We likewise assemble here today on this auspicious occasion to express our best regards for you, both of ourselves as the students of this year, and of those ex-students that have passed successfully through your hands during the last few years, and who are now distributed in different branches of professional career and who have purposely come together here to-day to gratify their desire of seeing you on this special occasion which we the present Students of this year are celebrating in your honour.

We hope that it will not be out of place here to make an allusion to the events through which your Matriculation class passed last year. First of all we will make reference to the results of our last year's Matriculation Examination. We are glad to say that our class has passed a good number comparing the result of last year's examination with that of the previous years, but still we can not pass over these results without expressing our sincerest sympathy for those of your students who had been unlucky and unfortunate enough to meet with failure in their attempts to pass their Examination, but happy are we to see that those unlucky students have not given up their attempts but have joined us this year with the famous motto impressed in their minds "Patience and Perseverance overcome mountains".

Your genial temper, kind treatment, benevolent nature, have endeared you so much to your students that they cannot but make up their minds to join your class in spite of their misfortune. In addition to this, those students who have passed under you, have never ceased and will never cease to admire your high intellectual qualities and have always endeavoured and will always endeavour to recommend to their friends your class as the only Institution where efficient teaching is imparted. Two years ago you started a cricket club attached to your class. And we can not help expressing our gratifulnes to you for your exertions not only for the development of our intellectual faculties but also for your strenuous efforts for our phisical development. But sorry are we to say that the deep interest which had been taken by those former students of yours has dwindled away. However we hope that the future students of your class will try all their best to bring it to as flourishing a condictin as possible.

In conclusion we wish you a long life and an unclouded prosperity to you and your class.

THE inspection tour upon which Surgeon-General Taylor is at present engaged includes visits during January to Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, Sibi, Hyderabad, Karachi and Bombay. In February to Baroda, Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Deesa, Ajmere, Nusseerabad, Chitorgarh, Oodeypur, Neemuch, Indore, Mhow, Fatehaoad, Bhopal, Jansi, Nowgong, Allahabad and Calcutta, and during March to Darjiling, Umballa, Kohat, Kalka and Simla, which is expected to be reached on the 26th of that month.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle




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## GUZARAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

AT the sitting at Alpad on Friday, a woman, named Bai Bhani, who had not paid her assessment, made statement to the effect that her hut was closed and she had to sleep outside. She admitted that when her mother died three years ago, she left some gold and silver ornaments, which she pledged with a sowcar and raised a sum of Rs. 230. She also pawned her own ornaments, and spent about Rs. 300 in connection with after-death ceremonies. She denied that her mother left Rs. 2,000 in cash or that she had buried the money in her hut. She had to feast the whole village on the occasion of her mother's death.

Although called on behalf of the cultivators Nasing Dipa, a Rajput of Bhedol, was not examined by Mr. Parekh, who said he suspected the witness had been got at. In reply to the court, witness said about six years ago he and three other persons had borrowed money from Lakhma Dewaji, a money-lender, to meet the common expenses of the village. In reply to questions put by Mr. Parekh, the witness said the money was not borrowed for the purpose of installing the idol of Ramchandraji in a village temple. This expenditure was subscribed for by the people of the village. The object of raising the loan was to promote a movement for the closing of a liquor shop in the village. A voluntary tax of four annas per twenty-four maunds of cotton sold was paid for the maintenance of the temple and other village purposes. He did not know of an instance in which the money was used for any other object but the temple expenses. For the last two or three years the tax was not paid by all.

Lakhma Dewaji, money lender of Bhadel, deposed to there being an account in his books of a sum borrowed for the village purposes. The account was running for the last fifteen years. It stood in the names of eight or nine persons. For the last four or five years there were no money dealings on this account.

Nanka Bhana, Dahaya Lakhman, Lakhman Ranchhod, of Kadram, in their evidence, said that because they were unable to pay their assessment the karkun Chhaganlal beat them, the former stating his waist ached so much after the chatisement that he could only walk home with difficulty.

On Saturday the Court re-assembled when Makan Visram gave evidence. His tale was to the effect that he was taken with four or five others to Kursad village and placed before Chhaganlal who gave each two strokes with a leather whip. He then told them to pay up their arrears quickly, and to impress this injunction upon them gave them each to more cuts on leaving. Dahaya Lakhman, who felt pain most acutely, actually shed tears.

Dahaya Luxmon was further examined by Mr. Parekh. The Mamlatdar had made inquiries of him as to his alleged ill-treatment by Chhaganlal.

Mr. Parekh applied that he should be allowed to look into the statement the witness had made to the Mamlatdar.

The Mamlatdar objected to the production of the document on the ground of its being of a confidential nature.

His Honour ruled that under the circumstances he would not compel the officer to produce it, and made a note of Mr. Parekh's application.

The witness in his cross-examination said the whipping was given once only and not twice as described by the last witness. He would not be able to identify the man who had whipped him, as his eye-sight was dim.

## BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay 5th Extra Meeting, Saturday 19th January.
1st Entries closed on Monday at 7 p. m.
Hurdle Race—Distance 1 mile Over 5 flights.
Dr Deane's b aus g Welshman (aged).
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet.
Arab Plate—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Rubdan.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebetian.
Mr Farmer's b a h Behram.
Mr A M Amer's g a h Soobeil.
Mr Anandji Nanji's bh a h President.
Mr Anandjj Nanji's g a h Bonaparte.
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Chieftan.
H H Maharaja Holkar's bl a h Sherwood.
Mr Krishnarao Gopalrao's b a h Reminder.
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer.
Messrs G K and D D's h a h Miskin.
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester.
The Parel Plate—Distance, 5 furlongs.
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor.
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Grey Fox.
Mr S C P's b a h Leader.
Mr S C P's a b a h Advocate.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind.
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed.
Mr Farmer's b cb g Tam Ring.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advance
Aga S Shahs g a h Greyl g.
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror.
Mr D M's g a h Buktawar.
Mr J P's g a h Vakil.
Mr Artin A Essayies g a h Jupiter.
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch cb h Dictator.
Captain Moore's b ch m Cosy.
Messrs G K T D D's g a h Dispute.
Messrs G K T D D's ch cb m Common.
The Beduin Stakes—Distance, 6 furlongs.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Roman.
Mr Abdool Alli Lookmanjee's g a h Hoosainee.
Mr Moostapah bin Talibs's ch a m Noura.
Mr Farmer's ch a c Sandow.
Mr A Tamimi's b a h Lawrence.
Mr A M Amer's b a h Godolphin.
D M's b a h Naikban.
The Hopeful Stakes—Distance, 5 furlongs.
Mr J B's b a h Minton.
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's ch a h Starling.
Mr E W Ballantyne's b a h Bin Curtas.
Mr Baldrey's c h a h Boy
Mr A Tamimi's g a h Saood.
Mr B's b a h Budhoo.
Mr Aga Shah's b ah Hector.
Mr A M Amer's b a h Nectar.
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Spectator.
Miss A. Nanji and H Vishram's g a n Victory.
Mr Tar Mahomed H Oosman's g a h Silver Jubilee.
Mr Jackson's b a h Melton.
The Big Ponny Plate—Distance, 1-2 mile.
Colonel Hallet's Iron G a u s m Blue Bell.
Mr Baldock's ch aus m Amarose.
Messrs Anderson's ch aus g Spring Thorpe.
Mr Ardesir Carsetjee's b aus g Cadogan.
Mr G Hunter's ch aus m May.
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin.
Mr R Hunter's b aus m Venus.
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Fancy.
The Amateur Purse—Distance, 5 furlongs.
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Grey Fox.
Mr M S Wood's ch a h Lordling.
Mr Farmer's b cb g Tam Ring.
Mr Dunbar's g a h Silver.
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h S D K.
M D M's ch a h Lord Roberts.
Mr Jacksons b a h Lucky Boy.
H H Maharaj Holkar's b a h Duldul.
Messrs G K and D D's ch cb m Common.
2nd Entries close on Tuesday 15th January at 7 p.m

HANDICAP: for Grand Western Handicap, to be run on Saturday 9th the February.

| | st | lbs | | st | lbs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stand Off | 9 | 10 | Malto | 8 | 0 |
| Cherry | 9 | 7 | De Wilton | 7 | 11 |
| Tubal Cain II | 9 | 4 | Goullo | 7 | 10 |
| Veneda | 9 | 3 | Ailie | 7 | 8 |
| Security | 9 | 2 | Forest | 7 | 6 |
| Leonidas | 8 | 9 | Redoubt | 7 | 1 |
| Vigorous | 8 | 8 | Messmate | 7 | c |
| Kelso | 8 | 7 | Orion | 6 | 12 |
| Henry | 8 | 2 | | | |

Brave Himyar struck out.

Forfeit Rs. 50 will be due for horses not struck out before noon on 5th February 1901.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 15th January.

1 The Battalion will parade at Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 19th instant

2 Members in possession of Rifles are requested to send them to Head-Quarters for Quarterly Inspection under Para 275 Army Regulations India Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt. Members are reminded that for "Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayleys Challenge Cup" 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3 The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by 12 noon on Thursday, the 17th instant.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

1 Parades for the week are as follows:—

No 1 Company to-day the 15th instant, Range Finding class parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-45 a.m.

10 inch R M L gun drill and Squad drill in the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Thursday 17th instant 10 inch R M L gun drill and Squad drill in the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday 18th instant Gun Laying at 6-45 a.m. in the Town Hall Compound.

Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North parade at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company:

To-day 15th instant Gun Laying at 6-45 a.m. 10 inch R M L gun drill and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Thursday 17th instant 10 inch R M L and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Friday 18th instant Range Finding class at 6-45 a.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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The twenty royal octavo volumes of the Library contain, besides 500 full-page illustrations, 10,000 pages of text, with an average of 500 words to a page. The volumes contain upwards of four hundred of the masterpieces in the fields of the novel and the short story, some 300 of the finest poems in literature, and similarly liberal illustrations of travel, advanture, philosophy, science, biography, and autobiography, essays, juvenile literature, and the best of wit and humour from all the world. The work is entirely in English, and gives a preponderance of space to the unsurpassed achievements of the authors of our own language. Yet it covers the entire range of literature in all languages, old and new, and gives one a command of the highest achievements of the blind minstrel Homer, of the high tragedy of Æschylus and Sophocles' the sharp satire of Aristophanes, the musing of Plato, the eloquence of Cicero, the beaming-good-fellowship of Horace, Dante's trespass upon the Infernal realms, Cervantes gaily unhorsing the literature of chivelry, Moliere laughing affectation out of court, Balzac supplementing Dante's "Divine Comedy" with his immortal "Human Comedy;" Victor Hugo and Dumas quickening the blood of the reader as they will; Goethe invading every form of thought triumphantly; Ibsen and Maeterlinck giving the stage a new seriousness, and turning the library intona theatre for the nonce; Bourget and Valdes and Tolstoi at their strongest. These and hundreds of others, who have been the moving spirits of their countries and their times are here included.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

ATTENTION has again been directed to the progress of the naval works at Dover, which should be completed in 1907, by a commercial project arising out of the improved shelter for shipping which the Admiralty breakwater will effect. A company has been formed to build a wharf at which the Channel steamers may lie and embark their passengers in comfort in all weathers. This purely commercial enterprise has roused the attention of the Press to the possibilities of Dover from the capitalist standpoint; but we may venture to point out that this costly breakwater is not being built by the nation in the interests of speculators, but for the purpose of providing a harbour of refuge to shipping. Several of our daily contemporaries have gone astray in commenting upon the commercial scheme, being it would seem, of opinion that the harbour of refuge is being constructed mainly for warships. This is quite a mistake and we doubt if the refuge will be much used by our fleets, though it may prove very useful to torpedo craft. Earl Spencer made it quite clear in 1897 that the refuge was designed for merchant shipping. Steamers of ordinary speed will undoubtedly be exposed to attack by the enemy in future wars owing to the development of speed in warships and torpedo vessels, and hence these refuges are required even more than they were in the old sailing days. Meanwhile it does not appear desirable that private companies should be permitted to construct wharfs inside the breakwater at Dover, which is intended to afford secure anchorage to shipping. Why should valuable space be blocked for the convenience of travellers whose luxurious habits make them shrink from facing a little rain when embarking for Calais?

It has been known for a long time on the Continent that our War Office had placed an order for about 100 field guns with the Rhenish Machine and Metal Company, although it is asserted that this Company has hitherto not been in the habit of making field guns or any other description of guns! As this firm invited the representatives of foreign Powers to inspect the guns in question, it is evident that the mechanism of these particular guns, now in our possession, is known to the whole world. The French Government, on the other hand, have kept part of the mechanism of their field gun, so to speak, under lock and key, for some of it is not even accessible, to the French gunners themselves. The strain caused by the war on our Government factories has been so great, on account of the enormous amount of war "materiel" found necessary, that the time has arrived when English firms must be induced, somehow, to turn out guns and munitions of war generally in a much more expeditious manner than apparently has been the case during the last twelve months. The country looks to the Government to adopt such measures as may be necessary towards this end.

We trust that the statement is true that Lord Roberts is bringing home with him the report of a committee appointed by him to consider the most suitable equipment for soldiers on active service. The committee, we understand, recommend the abolition of the present valise and ammunition pouches. The cartridges are to be carried in a bandolier; the absolutely necessary kit and rations in a haversack slung on the shoulders with the band crossed over the chest. That the present valise equipment is not suitable for wear in the field has long been recognised, and its disappearance will be viewed with general satisfaction throughout the army, or at all events by all who have had to carry it during a campaign. With its exit there will come, it is to be hoped, a lightening of the total load the soldier has to carry, and a relaxation of the many straps in which he is now bound up.

The financial provision made for the German Army during the year 1901 is for expansion in several directions. The increase of the peace strength makes necessary an addition of 295 officers and 3,125 non-commissioned officers and men. There are to be formed in Prussia five squadrons of mounted rifles, the staff of a foot artillery regiment and a battalion of the same, a battalion of pioneers, and a second company of the ballooning section, with draught and waggons. Other formations will be machine-gun sections for each army corps, to be attached to rifle or infantry battalions in the same way that the squadrons of mounted rifles are attached to the cavalry regiments, and the year 1901 is to see the constitution of five of these sections. In Saxony there will be two new field artillery brigade staffs, two regimental staffs and two sectional staffs, as well as six mounted batteries on the lower establishment and a clothing office. The Bavarian forces will be increased by sixty-seven officers and 557 men. These facts are given by the Leipzig "Neueste Nachrichten."

The long distances over which Russian soldiers are carried by rail makes necessary very careful provision for supplying them with proper rations. Certain stations are appointed on the lines at which the trains stop, and the men are there provided with good meals. But this system has not given satisfaction owing to the fact that they are expected to eat at particular and often unsuitable times, sometimes in the middle of the night, in these cases they often prefer to sleep, and are not to be induced to leave the carriages. Great inconvenience is also caused during the winter. The "Russki invalid" states that in order to obviate the difficulty, it is intended to extend the system of restaurant and kitchen cars which already exists on the Siberian and Trans-Caucasian lines. Trials have lately been made at Odessa of military ovens for use in railway trains, wherein food can be prepared "en route". The advantages claimed are that meals can be provided at regular hours, that the food can be easily distributed either at railway stations or in the train, that the decentralisation will be greater, that there will be economy, inasmuch as the men will cook their own food, and that the transport of troops will be more rapid owing to shorter stoppages on the way. The "Invalid" believes that all difficulties will be overcome and the trials certainly seem to have been encouraging.

A recent Ministerial decree in France enforces the terms of a circular dated a year ago, and signed by General Delanne, then chief of the staff, in which an appeal was made to officers and others who possessed documents relating to the war of 1870 to place them at the disposal of the historical section of the general staff. These documents are said by their character to belong to the public, and should be in the war archives; but knowing the value which is attached to them by their possessors, the Minister will be content that they should be deposited for a time in the historical section to be copied or otherwise dealt with. During the year Generals du Barail, Lewal, Saussier and Billot, Major de MacMahon, Captains Frossard, de Cissey, Ducrot, Urich and others have placed many documents at the disposal of the authorities. The purpose of the new decree is to facilitate the work of the general staff in producing a new history of the war. We not that the "Progres Militaire" attaches little value to such letters and papers, which is singular, although it may be true that various observers see the same thing in different lights and fourteen accounts are not easy to harmonise. But the French themselves have a saying, "Du chec des idees jaillit la lumiere," and it is from a multitude of records that good history is made.

The remarkable article of Dr. Miller Maguire upon the Military Training of British Officers, in the "National Review," has attracted a good deal of attention on the Continent, and we observe that its arguments are cited at considerable length by the "Hamburgischer Correspondent."

In the report of M. Godin to the French Senate upon the naval programme of the Government, which has lately been adopted, he gives some curious statistics in order to examine the possibilities of naval construction in French yards. He says that the building of a battleship will require 1,078,000 days' labour, that of a cruiser 1,562,000, and that of a destroyer 81,000. Thus the total number of days' labour necessary to build the six battleships, the five cruisers, and the twenty-eight destroyers will be 26,150,000. There are, at the present time, 22,682 workmen in the dockyards, of whom two-thirds are occupied upon the work of new construction. In round numbers, therefore, 14,500 workmen could be counted upon and since a man serves 305 days in the year, the total of days available will be 4,422,500 per annum. Basing his estimate upon these calculations giving approximately 26,550,000 days' labour during the six years of the programme, M. Godin concludes that the whole of the work might be executed in the Government dockyards. He does not think that any delay should occur in the provision of guns. He also refers, without much comment, to the greater cost of shipbuilding in France than in England, which he estimates at an excess of about £80 per ton, and this difference sometimes attains 20 per cent. of the total price. Although the estimates in the Budget were high, he recommended their adoption owing to the increased price of materials.

The German Emperor has placed in the library of the Reichstag seven fresh diagrams comparing in graphic form the fleets of the Powers. Three of them show the squadrons in the Far East, while the other four give the complete strength of the fleets of England, France, and Russia (Baltic ships only). The drawings are exactly in the style of those which the Kaiser placed as a former date in the same place. They have been framed, and bear the Imperial crown, and are signed by his Majesty's hand, and dated for September, to which date the comparison has been brought up.

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## THE BENARES SEDITION CASE.

IN the N.-W. P. High Court recently, before Mr. Justice Burkitt, Krishnaji Alaji Garuji, the editor of the "Kalidas" newspaper, and his son and assistant Verna Rao Krishnaji appealed from an order by the District Magistrate of Benares under section 108 of the Criminal Code, which deals with seditious publications.

Pandit Moti Lal appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Chamier, Government Advocate and Mr. O'Connor, for the Crown. The "Kalidas" was a paper in the Mahrathi language and the articles in question were entitled "Black and White" and a "A Monstrous Pretence of Religion." The Magistrate held that the intention of the first article was to promote enmity and hatred in the mind of native against British subjects and that the other was intended, also maliciously, to promote feelings of enmity and hatred in the minds of Hindu subjects against those professing Christian religion. While these articles were extremely malicious, other articles showed that the tone of the paper was bad. The Magistrate therefore, called Krishnaji Abaji Garuji the editor to enter into a bond in Rs. 3,000 and to furnish two securities each in Rs. 5,000 for his good behaviour for one year and he called on Varman Rao Krishnaji, the son, to enter into a bond in Rs. 1,000 and to produce two securities each in Rs. 500 for his good behaviour for one year. It was submitted by the Magistrate in reply to the application for revision that the newspaper articles which form the subject of the proceedings against the applicants were of a deliberately mischievous kind; that they were written and promulgated with the obvious wish and desire of stirring up ill feeling, discontent, and sedition among Her Majesty's subjects. There could be no doubt whatever that the applicants wished to do evil and to cause evil. They were persons from whose proceedings and machinations the State and the public should be properly safeguarded. Under these circumstances it was submitted that the security demanded was only what was required by the occasion. It was manifest that to enable them to emigrate from a distant part of India and settling in Benares to establish a printing press and newspaper there, the applicants must have been backed by a certain amount of capital. At the hearing in the High Court the only question discussed was whether the amount of security demanded from the editor was excessive. In the course of the argument it transpired that when the District Magistrate, in accordance with the order of the High Court to release the editor on bail pending the disposal of his application, demanded bail to the extent of Rs. 7,000, Government loan notes to the amount of Rs. 8,000 were tendred as security. After hearing the counsel on either side Mr. Justice Burkitt reduced the amount of the security demanded from the editor from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000. In other respects the order of the Magistrate remained untouched.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Mr C W B Anderson extra Asst Conservator of Forests Andamans with effect from the 17th Jan 1901 or such subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The services of Lieut G D M Moore 23th Regt of Bombay Infy (Pioneers) which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty by Notification No. 1207-F dated 13th June 1900 are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Dr J Ph Vogel is appointed to be Archæological Surveyor Punjab Circle with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Jan 1901.

Mr J Eccles Supt 2nd grade Survey of India Dept is granted furlough for nine months under Article 340 ("b") of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 23rd Feb 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt H F Head, R A Ordnance Officer, 3rd and Asst Supt Hardness and Saddlery Factory Cawnpore in the Ordnance Dept in India is extended for five years with effect from the 4th April 1901.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut—Alexander deClanay Rennick 1oe Buffs (East Kent Regt) Offig Squadron Officer 14th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers Dated 2nd Nov 190'. Wingate Wemyss Muir Bedfordshire Regt Offig Double Company Officer 30th (Silch) Regt of Bengal Infy. Dated 3rd Nov 1900 Edward Sambrooke John Anderson The Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire Regt) Offig Double Company Officer 27th Regt of Bombay Infy. Dated 12th Nov 1900. Henry Terence Skinner Hampshire Regt Double Company Officer 4th Regt of Infy Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 15th Nov 1900. Frederick Kennedy Bally Northamptonshire Regt Offig Double Company Officer 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy. Dated 27th Nov 1900 Richard Lionel Hughes Halsett, Royal Irish Rifles Offig Double Company Officer 18th Regt of Bengal Infy. Dated 3rd Dec 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Ross Examiner of Accounts is on return from furlough appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras.

The undermentioned Engineers who have been appointed to the P W Dept by Her Majesty's Secy of State for India under covenant for five years are posted as follows:—Bombay Mr Charles D Bell Mr Robert W Murphy Bengal Mr William Mason Mr Thomas H Richardson Punjab Mr Charles V G Scott Mr William S Dorman Mr Joseph T Hanley Mr C D Gee Mr Samuel Walker.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col R C S Macausland are placed at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate with effect from the date of the expiry of his special leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H L Showers I S C a Political Asst of the 1st Offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Capt F G Beville I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Mr R Bulkr Hughes of the Indian Civil Service a Political Asst of the 1st Offg Political Agent of the 4th class is granted furlough for one year under article 340 ("b") of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th Jan 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt C R E F K Macquoid D S O Indian Staff Corps 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be Inspg Officer Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry with effect from the 1st Jan 1901 vice Capt W H Fasken whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bombay Infy (Grenadiers).—Havildar Gulab Singh to be Jemadar vice Chunni Singh promoted with effect from the 6th June 1900; and Jemadar Dalganjan Singh to be Subadar with effect from 1st Oct 1900 and Havidar Gopi Singh to be Jemadar with effect from the 16 Nov 1900 vice Mamchand Singh tranferred to the pension establishment.

20th Regt of Bombay Infy.—Jemadar Mangia Gujar to be Subadar vice Khitab Gul seconded for service with the 22nd Regt of Bombay Infy in China with effect from the 5th July 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col George Michael James Giles M B Indian Medical service (Bengal) Civil Surgeon N-W P and Oudh is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th Jan 1901 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Edward Ronald DaCosta Indian Medical Service (Madras) 16th Regt of Madras Infy is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 4th Aug 1900 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieut Charles Cory Kernick to be Lieut to complete the establishment; and Edwin Yeo Gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Kernick promoted.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers:—Maurice Henry Weston Hayward Esquire to be Commandant with the rank of Major vice Whitworth transferred to the Supernumerary list.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—Capt William Henry Wolff Unattached List resigns his commission.



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By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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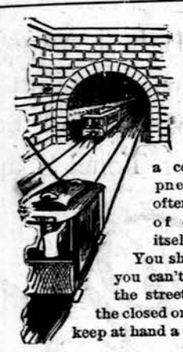
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

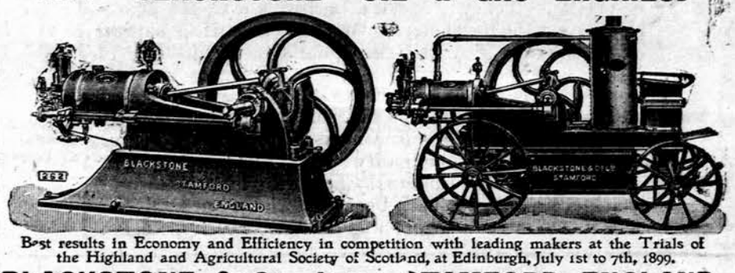
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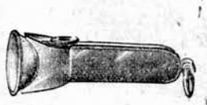
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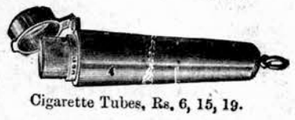
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Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.



Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.



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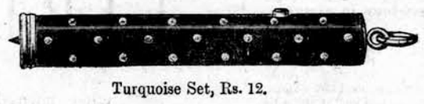
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.



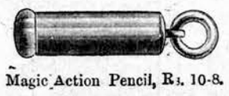
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Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



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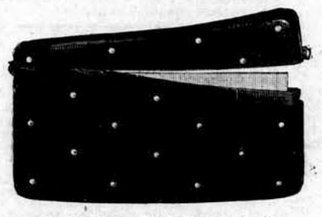
Silver Beaten, Rs. 17



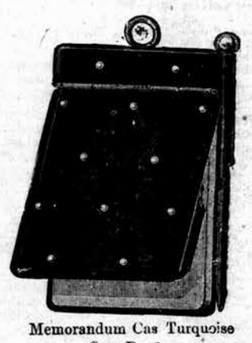
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Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12-8.



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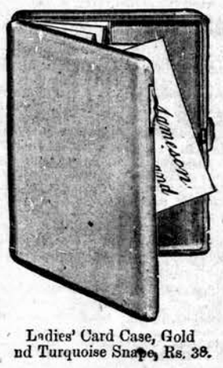
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